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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Want No New "Hyde Park?"

IN 1941 we were faced by a shortage of U.S. dollars, and found a remedy in the so-called "Hyde Park Agreement." Now that we apparently have a similar shortage, some of our leading journals which should know better are urging a "New Hyde Park."

The 1941 Agreement helped us in two ways, and neither of them can be used today. First, the United States government, which was building up the U.S. armed forces as quickly as it could, undertook to spend more money on materials and finished war supplies from Canada. Second, we no longer had to pay cash to the U.S. government for things we were buying on behalf of the United Kingdom, such as U.S. engines which we put in Canadian-built aeroplanes and U.S. transmissions which we put in Canadian-built tanks; after the Agreement was made these things came to Canada on Lend-Lease for the account of the British.

The present Canadian shortage of U.S dollars is part of a much wider shortage affecting many countries. We should not ask the United States to do us any special favors; in fact, our interest lies not in special favors for ourselves but in a solution of the general problem.

In the near future this can only come from some sort of credits, Lend-Lease arrangements, gifts—call them what you will. The essential points are that they must put American money into the hands of foreigners quickly and provisions for repayment, if any, must be on the easiest possible terms. If, in this way, other countries get enough American dollars to meet their needs they will spend some of them in Canada. This is a better way to relieve our shortage than any special loans or advances that we might get from the United States, so let us hear no more of a "New Hyde Park."

—Photo by Bill Barrett, London.

"School's out! Oh boy!" Months of holiday ahead! Can life hold anything better—when you're a child?

Mr. Drew's 7,000

MR. DREW'S *coup* in arranging for the transportation by air of 7,000 British immigrants to Canada seems to be worthy of commendation on all grounds. It is true that Britain has no surplus of productive labor, and should not be exporting population on balance. But she will be able to replace these 7,000 workers by accepting refugees from the Displaced Persons camps in Europe. It is easier for these refugees to get to Britain than to Canada, and it can be maintained that Britain is in a better position to assimilate them without difficulty and without social disturbance.

Mr. Drew's 7,000 will constitute an admirable addition to the population of Canada. They will probably consist largely of persons who are dissatisfied with the prospects that are open to people of energy and enterprise in the somewhat regimented state of the present British economy. We think that an equivalent number of Displaced Persons would have been almost as good, but any move to bring them out by the same methods would have lacked the imperialist appeal of the Ontario gesture.

Call It Anti-Communism

THE most infuriating thing about the Communist party in Canada is the excellence of some of the causes which it not only advocates but tries to take exclusive possession of. There is no doubt that many sound Canadians have been prevented from working for many good causes by this consideration. The *Letter-Review* of Fort Erie North is grieved to find that the speakers at a protest-against-prices meeting of the Housewives' Consumer Association in Toronto "included the research director of the United Welfare Chest, a member of the Health League of Canada and a deaconess of a local United Church." The protest-against-prices business was undoubtedly a Communist racket, but it was never a very good cause anyhow, and we think the speakers in question showed little judgment in associating themselves with it. Where the cause is really good it is usually possible for the non-Communists associated with it to bring in enough of their own kind to swamp the Communists, who then promptly lose interest in the whole business. This has been the experience of some of the civil rights organizations throughout the country, though in others the non-Communist citizens have been so afraid of the Communist taint that they have entirely abandoned the defence of civil rights to the advocates of an economic system which tolerates practically no civil rights whatever.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, we learn from the *Letter-Review*, is alarmed at the prospect that liberal and progressive thinkers will be "hoodwinked and duped into joining hands with the Communists." There is neither hoodwinking nor duping in their joining hands with the Communists in any cause which deserves the support of liberal and progressive thinkers; and if enough liberal and progressive thinkers join hands with the Communists (who are really very few in numbers) they will easily be able to prevent their joint efforts from being used for the benefit of Moscow.

The danger lies in the possibility that liberal and progressive thinkers will be frightened out of all such activities by the fact that there are two or three Communists engaged in them, and will thus leave the conduct of the nation's affairs to be entirely run by illiberal and unprogressive thinkers. There will always be plenty of these, and they will always be delighted at the opportunity to mask their illiberalism by calling it anti-Communism.

Honorary Degrees

RECENTLY Canadian universities have been fairly careful about the people to whom they have given honorary degrees, so we feel we can print this story: A rich man thought that he would stand better among his business friends if he had an honorary degree from the local university, so he offered it a lot of money in exchange for one. The university finances were in bad shape: debts were unpaid, equipment was run down, salaries were overdue. The professors met to consider the request. One by one they overcame their own scruples: the university had always stood for high scholarship and pure culture and its honors should not be bought and sold in the market place; nevertheless it was better that the lamp of learning should burn brightly and steadily, even with tainted oil, than that it should die out.

At last they were all of one mind except for an old Dean who was beloved and respected by students and alumni alike. The offer could not be accepted unless he agreed. He held out alone for a long time, but at last he offered a compromise. He would agree, he said, if they would give the rich man not one degree but three: M.D., D.D., and LL.D. There was a hush of surprise and then the room was alive with questions "Well," replied the old man, "if we give him all three I can explain to the students and alumni that the initials really mean Mairzy Doats and Dozy Doats, and Liddle Lamzy Divey."

Disbarment Case

THE lively interest shown by the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada in the conduct—even in matters quite unrelated to professional duty—of the lawyers of Ontario was shown last week by the disbarment of Mr. J. L. Cohen on the ground of his con-

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Ontario Students Make Murals for "K" Clubs

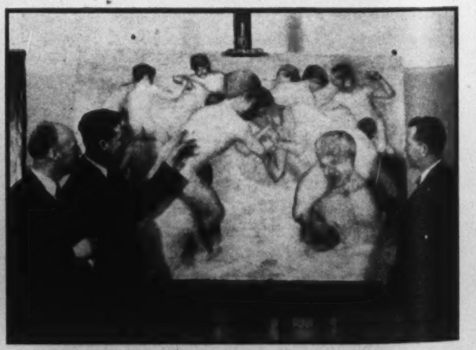
Only girl to enter the recent art contest run by the Kiwanis Club of Toronto for students of the Ontario College of Art, June Forbes served for three years with R.C.A.F.

Third prize in the competition was won by Hayden Davies for his "Treasure Island" picture. Paintings are all being used to decorate Trinity "K" club in Toronto.

One of two paintings entered by William Lytle illustrates the club's model aircraft shop. The artist is in his fourth year at O.C.A., and is specializing in commercial art.

Composite painting of basketball scenes by William Lytle (right) won first prize. George Pepper, drawing and painting director of O.C.A., is shown examining sketch.

Entry of Les Jones, Windsor, shows the new gymnasium game of floor hockey.



Judges examining the entry of Arnold Meyers, Trenton, awarded second prize.

By Frank Williams

The Trinity "K" club of Toronto, one of the Kiwanis boys' clubs, recently organized an art contest in cooperation with the Ontario College of Art in which students were invited to submit paintings showing the club's varied activities. The club committee made $50 available for prize money and guaranteed all expenses in connection with supplies and materials. The assistance of Mr. George Pepper, director of the drawing and painting department of the O.C.A., was obtained for judging the entries.

From the sketches submitted by the students, seven were selected by the committee for completion. Basketball was the most popular theme chosen, but floor hockey, swimming, reading, and the club's model aircraft shop were represented.

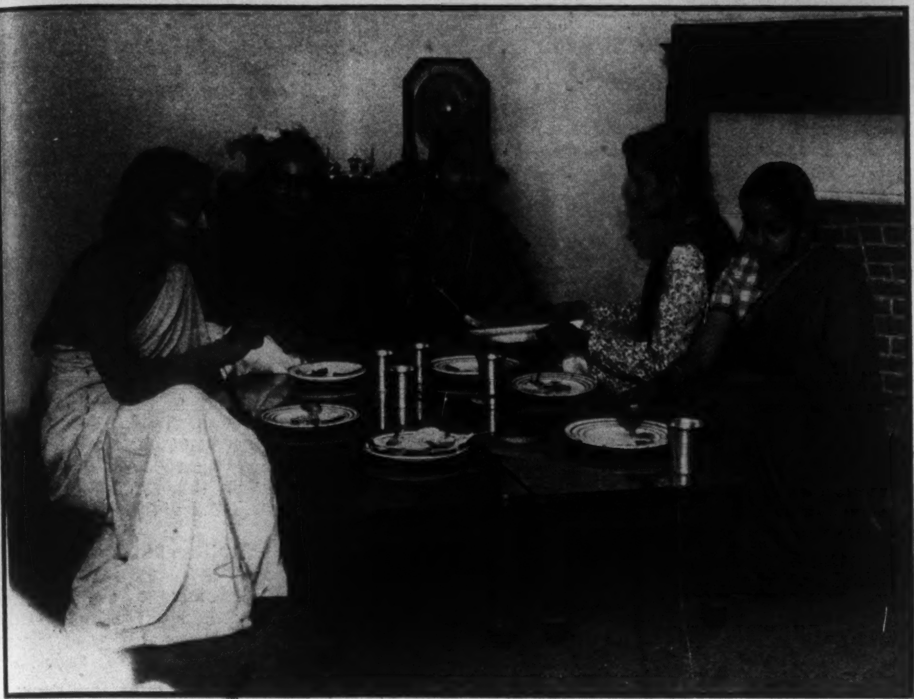
There are altogether seven "K" Clubs in Toronto, six for boys and one for girls. These clubs are operated by the Kiwanis association which administers the trust fund established by the late T. P. Loblaw for work among underprivileged boys and girls in the Toronto area.

These clubs provide 3,000 children with recreation and education. The emphasis is, of course, on sports in the summer, but during the winter crafts are taught. The boys learn printing, wood-work, clay-modelling, while the girls take cookery and sewing lessons, etc. Several of the clubs have their own Scout and Cub troups and music is also taught in certain of them. All the branches have a nurse who arranges for a thorough medical examination of members annually, and who also advises in the homes where required. A dental examination is provided.

THE "K" club for girls is a new undertaking started three years ago, and at present has a membership of 400. Operated in conjunction with the clubs is a summer camp near Huntsville.

This is the first time the club committee has run such a contest, and it is hoped that it will be possible to widen its scope next year.

Women in India Are Rapidly Gaining New Status



The modern well-to-do Indian woman is out to learn all she can, adapting traditional methods and western ideas. The low tables shown above at the Lady Irwin College in New Delhi are a compromise between customary floor-sitting and high tables.

By Phyllis Archer

THE Suffragettes of Britain had to overcome male prejudice to gain the vote. The women of India have had to contend with centuries-old tradition which kept them behind the purdah and did not allow them to move outside their homes.

While the custom which required an Indian widow to die on the funeral pyre of her husband disappeared in the late 19th century, it is only during the last few decades that Indian women have begun to discard the veil, to marry outside their own castes and religions, and, in the case of Hindus, to defy the ancient law of the "joint family." According to the latter custom a young bride was forced to live with her husband's family as members of a domestic clan under the direct authority of her mother-in-law; young Indian girls of today set up their own homes. Child marriages have now completely stopped among high-class Indians and are gradually disappearing among the poorer classes. The present progress in the country's social development can be said to be in no small part due to women taking their place in politics.

While approximately 90 per cent of all Indian women are illiterate, (male figure is about 80 per cent), the educated few who have been able to attend colleges are out to secure for the whole sex the advantages of education and equal status and opportunity with men. In certain communities, money is provided to send a proportion of the poorer population to college. Provision of school facilities is gradually being extended throughout India, but is still far short of requirements.

Shoe repairs are taught at the College. As this can be done sitting, the traditional posture is used. Writing, however, is done at a table.

A 100 yards practice race is run in native dress. On the actual sports day girls wear shorts and complete western costume.

Cookery plays an important part in a modern Indian woman's education. Canadians who visit India enjoy the food.

ALTHOUGH only 10 per cent of Indian women are today educated, their achievements are remarkable. Large numbers are entering the professions, others are playing a prominent part in the adult literacy movement and in welfare work. Some have even become cabinet ministers, and the leader of India's delegation to the recent United Nations Assembly in New York was a woman. India's cultural rebirth has brought women to the fore in all branches of art, and emancipation in other spheres has produced outstanding women athletes and even flyers.

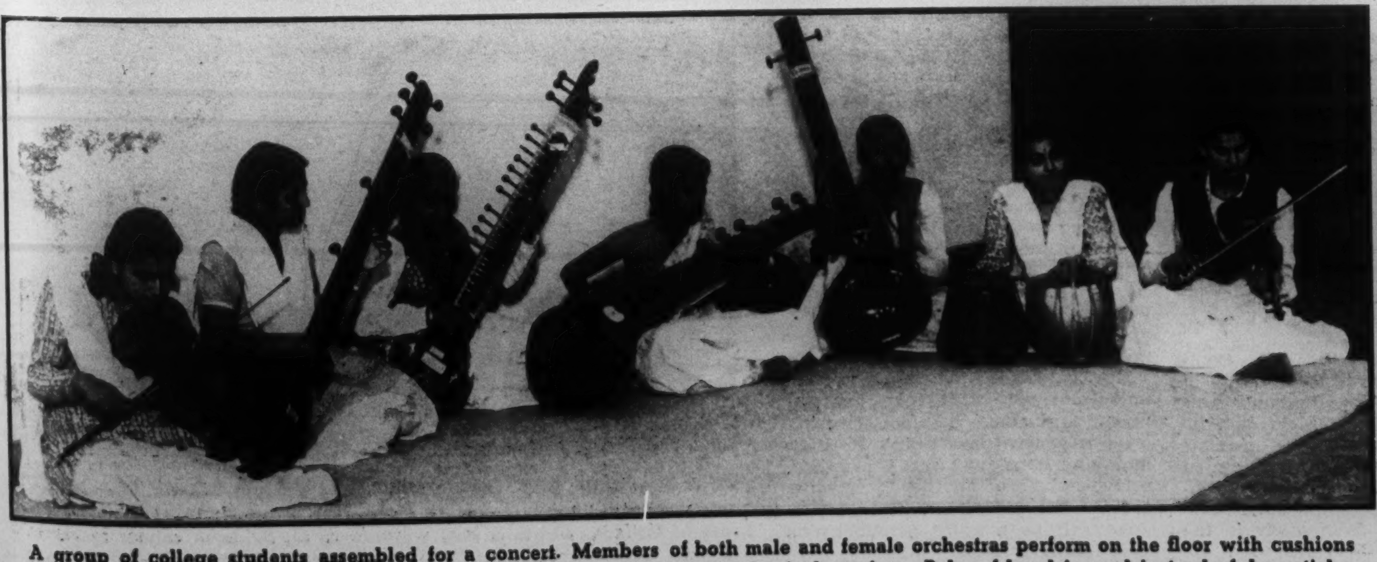
Caste in India is on the wane, and when it disappears entirely the women of India will have had much to do in bringing about this much-needed reform.

Unlike western countries, India has more men than women. By normal standards this should have resulted in a diminishing population, but in India there has been a steady increase in recent years. One of the problems engaging women welfare workers is birth-control, and despite opposition from religious quarters, the movement is making headway.

Indian men for the most part are much in favor of the emancipation of their women.

India's national dances are also part of the college course. In cold weather woollen sweaters are worn under the saris.

The "dhobi" of fact and fiction still leaves quite a lot of laundry for the housewife. Students use high tables for ironing.



A group of college students assembled for a concert. Members of both male and female orchestras perform on the floor with cushions at their backs. Many types of instruments are used to render India's classical music. Palm of hand is used instead of drumsticks.

Not all the tailoring is done by the men. Indian girls learn to make excellent clothes.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Article Still in the Civil Code But in Practice a Dead Letter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE THE recent "Quebec Women Are on the Road to Fully-Fledged Citizenship" (S.N., June 14), may I point out in the interest of accuracy that the women of Quebec are more than justified in their demands for sweeping changes in those articles of the Civil Code which govern their legal capacity, but that is no reason why matters should be represented as worse than they are.

The broad statement in the article, "A man can get a separation if his wife is unfaithful but she cannot unless he brings his new love to live in their home", is a particularly good instance of the hazards of "a little learning". It is true that the provision exists in the code; it is equally true that it should be struck out of the code; but it is also equally true that it is today a dead letter. The following article of the code states explicitly that both "husband and wife may demand a separation on the ground of outrage, ill-usage and grievous insult committed by one toward the other" and our Courts consistently hold that the mere existence of what your contributor calls "his new love", wherever she may live, is a ground of outrage, ill-usage and grievous insult.

The statement that "marriage in Quebec has always been both a religious sacrament and a civil contract" is quite incomprehensible. If your contributor labors under the impression that the system of France prevails here and that there is a civil ceremony distinct from a religious one, she is quite wrong. If what she has in mind is the "marriage contract", a notarial agreement entered into before marriage by those wishing to adopt the regime of separation as to property instead of that of community of property, to establish which no formal contract is necessary, she is equally misleading.

The term "separate as to goods" is certainly one to make a Quebec lawyer wince. It is presumably your contributor's own translation of *séparés de biens* but why make one's own translation when there is an accurate official English text? The correct expression, "separate as to property", covers both movable and immovable property—the equivalent of the real and personal of the Common Law. The untechnical term "goods" could only refer to movable property.

The wife separate as to property can, notwithstanding your contributor, sell her stocks and bonds, indeed all her movable property, without her husband's authorization. Whether separate or common as to property, she is also entitled, without such authorization, to sell her reserved property, if any, that is the proceeds of any earnings from work done by her personally after marriage, other than work done jointly with her husband.

It would be interesting to know from your contributor just who is entitled to prevent an unmarried mother from keeping and bringing up her illegitimate son provided she gives him proper care. It is true she cannot legally *adopt* him but this is because it is considered inadvisable to allow any unmarried person, man or woman, to adopt a child of the opposite sex. As a matter of fact, the illegitimate child can force his known father or mother to maintain him.

Montreal, Que. QUEBEC ADVOCATE

Wrong on the Divvy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN WILLSON Woodside's review of Strohm's "Just to Tell the Truth" (S.N., June 14) there is the statement that 136 workers multiplied by 14 bushels results in a "divvy" of 1632 or under 20 per cent of the crop. This total should be 1904 bushels, which is approximately 23 per cent of the 8250 bushel crop as previously mentioned. But this is still considerably below the 40 per cent which the farmers were left for themselves according to Strohm's calculation.

Toronto, Ont. A. I. SIMMONS

Ottawa Valleyana

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE MR. Dowdall's letter on the Appleton Woollen Mills (S.N., June 7), according to the "Parliamentary Guide," Mr. Thoburn was not the first Conservative member for North Lanark but the third: J. Jamieson (Con.) 1882, 1887 and 1891; B. Rosamond (Con.) 1896 and 1900; T. B. Caldwell (Lib.) 1904; Thoburn (Con.) 1908 and 1911.

I also take exception to Mr. Dowdall's statement that "about 1885 the C.P.R. transcontinental came to a halt at Almonte." In the autumn of 1879, with my parents I went to the Ottawa Exhibition taking the train at Almonte. The Mississippi was already bridged and ran some miles further up the Ottawa Valley. If I am not mistaken, this railroad was part of what was known as the Canada Central and was taken over by the C.P.R. when the contract was made with the syndicate.

Pilot Mound, Man. J. L. BROWN

Nothing Presumptuous

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHEN SATURDAY NIGHT for June 7 reached me at this summer island I was gratified to find that Eva O. Howard had struck back at me.

Miss Howard says, "Mr. John Coulter insists that our interpretation of 'My Heart's in the Highlands' was 'inadmissible', and gives his own interpretation as the only possible one." But surely I did nothing so idiotically presumptuous. On the contrary, I quoted the adjudicator with emphatic support from many in the audience as against my own view. My point expressly was, that the intention of the playwright should govern any interpretation of his play. Then, having first carefully stated my own opinion of what constitutes the quality of Saroyan, I offered this opinion for acceptance, adding that, if accepted, it surely was "the clue to the only admissible way of interpreting him on the stage."

Miss Howard makes one other charge against me to which I heartily plead guilty, adding that I regard the guilt as no guilt at all. I am guilty of having discussed whatever was in my mind about this or any other play with whomever was nearest and with complete frankness, but always, I believe, also with complete disinterestedness, meaning with the complete interest of criticism which is purely impersonal in the sense of having no Festival axe to grind. And had the adjudicator been present I should have thought it insulting to him to shut up or suddenly change the subject, implying that he had no will or judgment of his own and that he was incapable of knowing whether or not somebody was trying to exert what Miss Howard calls, "pressure, intimidation even."

And what if the adjudicator himself not only condones but invites discussion? In the only other Festival at which I was present the adjudicator, Michel Saint-Denis, invited me to go back stage after a show and say frankly what I thought of it. Knowing that had I wished to sway him in its favor the worst tactic would be to praise it inordinately, I did the opposite, to the extent at least of saying frankly what could justly be said on the derogatory side. Saint-Denis, understanding and enjoying it, smiled. But it was cruel to the players, all emotional after their performance. They didn't smile. They wouldn't even speak to me that evening nor the next day, nor until after they heard themselves announced as winners of the Bessborough Trophy on the following night. Then what a grand reunion we had in the bedrooms and corridors of the Chateau Laurier till the dawn was breaking over Ottawa!

One point remains. Was it improper of me, as Miss Howard says, to tip the latest winner of the Bessborough Trophy in my radio talk? I did specifically except from my forecast the one play that had then not yet been seen. Does Miss Howard suppose that the adjudicator had not also, with the same single exception, already made up his mind? Why, everybody at the Festival had been doing it all week. Between them and me the only difference was that I hazarded my opinion publicly, though it was no great hazard and proved to be correct. Is it "unethical"—horrid word—of press and radio commentators to tip in advance their choice of, say, a Derby winner? After all, the Drama Festival is one of Canada's chief sporting events.

JOHN COULTER.

Dahwamah, Gordon Bay, Ont.

Grimmer Than Immigration

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR Front Page editorial "It's a Good Beginning" (S.N., June 14) is especially noteworthy in shedding non-partisan light on the case of Ludger Dionne and his 100 Polish girls, which the daily press has been heatedly arguing pro and con according to peculiar political biases. Your expressed hope for an entry of D.P.'s to Canada in numbers even greater than the already announced 5,000 is also commendable. Undoubtedly such opinions rub the professional unionist simply because he feels he must strongly react to *any* increase to the labor potential not controlled by his organizations. To him the law of supply and demand operating in terms of available labor means an inevitable lay-off for some workers some time when recession comes, even though the retained workers, be they D.P.'s or Canadians, continue to work at least at minimum wages.

But not even the hardest-bitten unionist could refute the humanitarian argument. The fast lowering level of general health of D.P. camp inmates means that in a short time, perhaps before another year, the problem for unionists and employers alike will be a much grimmer one than immigration.

Toronto, Ont. J. P. LUCAS

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE Progressive Conservative Association advocates a floor price for farm products, but does not state what storey the floor should be on.

•

A depressing endorsement of the comments made recently by British visitors that Attlee's Socialist government is ruining the country comes with the news that a Detroit lady has won the British women's amateur golf title, and Britain has now lost every one of its own golf titles.

•

The Quebec Provincial Chairman of the C.C.F. party has called upon all delegates to lead the people of Canada "into the light." The color was not mentioned.

•

At least one chain of radio stations is trying to offset the deplorable weather we have had lately by announcing that a chamber music quartet is to go off the air for the summer months.

•

Progress

There is every indication that the atomic age is now being superseded by the ballpoint era.

•

Ladies' handbags are being fitted with a small electric lamp which lights automatically when the bag is opened. A miniature bulldozer is all that is now required in order to find that streetcar ticket.

•

A Prince Albert paper objects to the dentist's remark, "this won't hurt very much", with "complete disregard for the suffering which lies ahead." Junior still thinks it's an improvement on another remark he's familiar with: "This is going to hurt me more than it will hurt you."

•

Debunking the idea that early Neanderthal man resembled a brute, the *Technology Review* says that his expression "was probably no less benign than ours." We think this in poor taste, directed as it is against a poor old fellow who is not here to defend himself.

•

The Australian government is trying to attract young women to its country "to overcome a shortage of spinsters." This is a good opportunity for spinsters wishing to be overcome.

•

My Hero

The marriage of a young man in Vancouver to a girl he saved from drowning need not be taken to heart by other young men of gallant inclinations, as this particular sequel is not considered obligatory.

•

Although all ceilings have been lifted, says a Toronto paper, the price of a restaurant meal remains substantially the same. It is still possible to get a reasonably good 75-cent lunch for $1.50.

•

A new influenza virus, probably resulting from a sudden mutation, has been discovered which has so far resisted all anti-vaccine treatment. The little beggar should be ostracized until he crawls on his knees and repents.

•

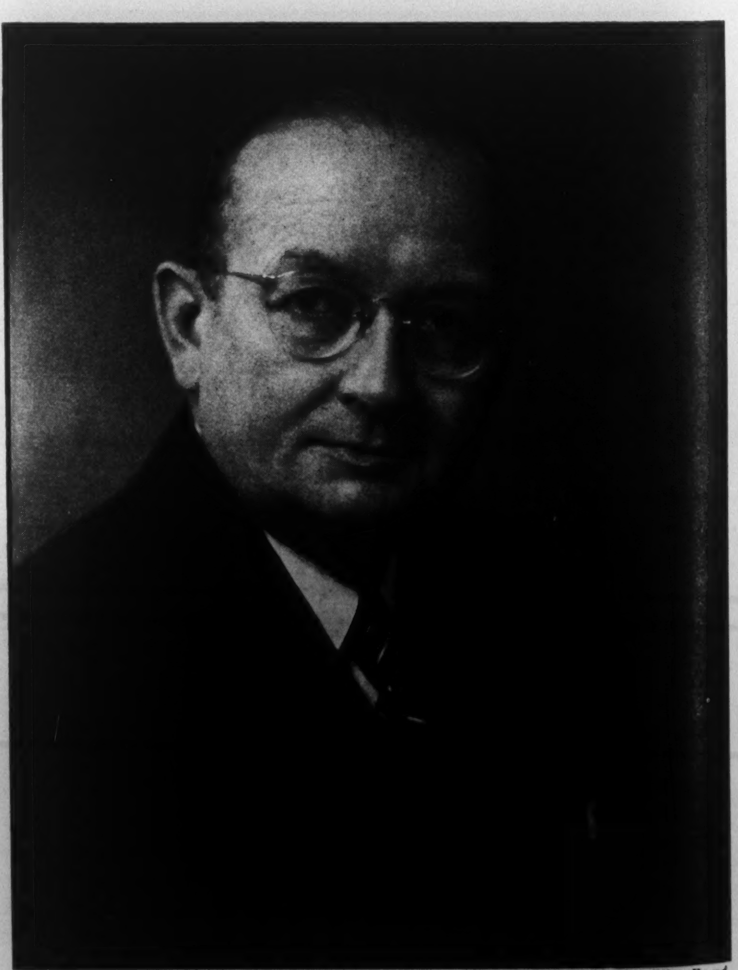
"Sun-spots," says Dr. A. G. McNesh of the U.S. Naval Observatory, "do not effect human behavior." Then we will have to scout around for another cause.

Farmer on Ads

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PLEASE permit this rural reader to "lift" a few wise and heartening words from your advertising columns (from the series "Today We Live in a Greater Canada") and get them under the spotlight, for the benefit of urban Canadians who may have missed them. Your advertisers credit them to Garnet Rickard of Bowmanville, Durham County, farmer, 30, winner Reserve Grand Championship of oats, Chicago, 1947: "I would not change jobs with anyone. National prosperity still rests with Canadian farmers. The primary need is farm research, soil improvement, war on weeds and better seed grain. Thus with better profits, farm living standards can be raised and young people attracted to rural Canada rather than lost as emigrants. Organized farmers are making the farm future much more secure."

Toronto, Ont. WALTER P. DAVISSON



—Photo by National Film Board

Dr. J. Llew Little, B.Sc., D.P.H., F.A.C.S., of Guelph, Ontario, and Ottawa, was recently appointed executive secretary of the National Cancer Institute of Canada, which is now working in all fields of cancer research. During the war, Dr. Little was director of medical intelligence and later joined the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Front Page

(Continued on Page Five)

viction for having "unlawfully assaulted and beat a woman, and thereby occasioned actual bodily harm." The case was unusual in that no complaint was laid by the victim, and the prosecution was by indictment, but that of course does not affect the seriousness of the crime.

Mr. Cohen has for many years been the most aggressive defender in the Canadian courts of the legal claims of organized labor. It does not seem necessary that his abilities in this field should be entirely lost to the labor organizations, even though he can no longer represent them in court. (Incidentally the disbarment will lend new force to the demand of many unions that argument in labor relations courts should not be confined to lawyers.) A good many labor organizations are now in a position to pay good professional salaries to their executive officers, and an officer with Mr. Cohen's knowledge should certainly be useful.

Harrold's Pepys

THE practice of writing a newspaper column in the manner of the Diary of Samuel Pepys is not uncommon, and Canada has had several good examples, among which in the early decades of the century was that of W. J. Healy of the Winnipeg *Free Press*. The essential for success is a certain capacity to find new aspects in the common things of life, and few diarists have had more of this than E. W. Harrold of the Ottawa *Citizen*, whose death in 1945 removed one of the most cultured minds and beloved personalities in Canadian journalism. Mr. I. Norman Smith, associate editor of the Ottawa *Journal*, has edited a generous volume of selections from Mr. Harrold's column under the title of "The Diary of Our Own Pepys" (Ryerson, $3.50), and it is amazing to find how well these apparently ephemeral things have worn.

This of course is due to the qualities of the diarist's mind, its capacity to find meaning in things that we ordinary people pass by unheeding, together with an ability (much enhanced by the semi-private air conferred by the diary form) to pass judgments which might embarrass by their frankness in a more solemn column. He acquires a new daughter, and ponders "the incredible fact that if she lives to seventy she will see the year 2008." Obvious? Yes—and no. He reads Lord Bennett's farewell Toronto speech, about the need for "rigid self-examination, sacrifice and discipline on the part of the individual," and concludes that it is "frabjous and conblutious prebancy." He sees the new Bank of Canada building and finds a sort of immodest modesty about it—"modest to a vault." He campaigns (privately) for a law "that would make the possession of an automobile by a street railway executive illegal." He reads the Borden memoirs, about an evening out with Sir George Foster in Paris when they dined with Lady Sutherland at the Escargot and supped with the leading lady of the "Cyrano de Bergerac" company, and "I thought what Sam'l Pepys would have made of such an evening! But all Sir Rob't could say of the dinner was that 'it was an excellent meal' to which they did 'ample justice.' Lord! And he does not name the actress, for 'Roxanne' is the heroine of Rostand's play."

EWE ASKED FOR IT

(In reply to J. O. Plummer's verses "Bleat from a 'Sheep'," which appeared in a recent issue.)

PLUMMER! I know not which way I must look
For comfort, being, as I am, upset
To think that you'd be weak enough to fret
So much about my verses that you took
Pen, paper and Roget, with which to cook
Pentameter iambics, and beget
A sonnet, and (I say it with regret)
There's one much like it in a high-school book.

Plummer, your lyric bleating at my door
Is but a voice within the wilderness:
Alas, I cannot minister to your wants!
No higher being I; no goodly store
Of cash or food (or health) do I possess:
You see, my friend, I eat in restaurants!

J. E. PARSONS

"BUT I HAVEN'T GOT ENOUGH COUPONS FOR BOTH"

Copyright in All Countries

Not Pubs But Buses

THE London *Evening Standard* published the other day a correction of a statement made in Karsh's "Faces of Destiny" which may be of interest to the many among our readers who follow with admiration and delight the work of that incomparable cartoonist Low. Karsh quotes Low as saying that many of his ideas come from listening to talks in London's pubs. "In fact, Low rarely visits a pub. But he does get many ideas from overheard conversation on buses." This is important, because a man on a bus is obviously not wasting his time; he is proceeding from somewhere to somewhere, and almost always has a reasonable motive for doing so. Sitting in a pub is a mere pleasure or luxury, although we should suppose that if it contributed anything towards the production of such cartoons as Low's it would not be wholly indefensible even on economic grounds.

Our own observation is that conversation in a pub (by which we mean a British pub and not that miserable substitute for it known in Canada as a Beverage Room) is slightly richer, more full of color and character, than conversation on a London bus. But if the bus is good enough to produce the Low cartoons we are not going to be fussy about just where Mr. Low goes to get his material.

Imperial Award

CANADIAN unity surely took a large stride forward when Professor A. R. M. Lower and the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire found themselves in such astonishing agreement that the Order decided to present to Professor Lower the $500 award of its official magazine, *Echoes*, for his history of Canada entitled "Colony to Nation." Nobody has ever accused Professor Lower of being an Imperialist, and while the making of this award certainly does not prove that the Imperial Order endorses everything contained in this volume it does demonstrate a very broad-minded approach to the question of what was the best piece of academic non-fiction published in Canada last year. Professor Lower's appointment as Professor of History at Queen's University is a further indication of the value attached to his vigorous and independent thinking on the problems of our national background. There are many signs that the country is growing up.

Facsimile Radio

WE SHALL publish next week an extended article on the rather remarkable line taken by the brief of the C.D.N.A. to the Radio Committee, in claiming that the advent of facsimile broadcasting threatens "the very life of the press of Canada." We are not wholly surprised to find that this line does not commend itself to all of the members of that association. The Ottawa *Journal* in a very vigorous leading editorial has declared that it "must refuse to accept any responsibility" for the brief, that it does not endorse the views expressed, and in fact flatly disagrees with most of them. It expresses also the fear "that the C.D.N.A. is being used by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters."

The *Journal* thinks that the view expressed in the brief "that the press will disappear unless the newspapers may have all the radio stations they want, so that they can use facsimile for their own purposes," will not be taken very seriously by anyone. It thinks that carefully edited newspapers "will stand up grandly against all the wretched facsimiles and what not that we are promised."

This is very reassuring, and fits well with our own concept of the situation. We have no expectation that periodicals such as SATURDAY NIGHT will be driven out of business by any mechanism operated by a radio frequency, and we do not think that the daily newspapers are in any greater danger. And even if they were in such danger, the best possible way to preserve them would be to keep the radio-transmitted dailies under the closest possible control by the state. The more the radio papers are controlled by the state, the more anxious will the Canadian public be to read the uncontrolled papers produced by the printing-press. That is the kind of people that Canadians are.

University and Labor

THE Executive Secretary of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor writes to point out that Mr. J. P. R. Brown was nominated by the federation for the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan, "not as a representative of the University of Saskatchewan Employees' Union, C.C.L., but on behalf of province-wide C.C.L. unions affiliated with the Sask. Federation of Labor." We do not care by whom Mr. Brown was nominated nor whether his nominators do or do not expect him "to present the views of labor and not of one particular union." We merely point out that it is absurd to expect him to sit on a board which is one of the governing bodies of an employing institution, and not to function as the representative of the one particular union to which he belongs and which happens to be the union of the employees of that institution.

The Federation "can see nothing particularly sinister" in Mr. Brown's participation in discussion of the problems of labor relationships within the university, and thinks he will be able to assist the Senate in studying the welfare of the non-educational employees. This is quite true, and leads to the thought that perhaps a representative of the University might be equally helpful to the executive of Mr. Brown's union in studying the welfare of the institution. But so far as we know, the union has not invited the presence of any such representative, and we are not even sure that the union is greatly concerned about that welfare.

The Two Cultures

ONE of the ablest advocates of the things which make for national unity in Canada is Mr. Armand Cloutier, the member for Drummond-Arthabaska in the House of Commons. Mr. Cloutier in a recent speech referred with strong approval to some recent articles in SATURDAY NIGHT on the proper form that the bilingualism should take in Canada, and while supporting the idea that French should be better taught among the English-speaking population, he stressed that the English language should also be taught more efficiently in Quebec. If both of these things were to happen, and they could be made to happen, "Canada would become a bilingual country and we could rightly speak about a Canadian nation."

Mr. Cloutier made it clear that to his mind the language is less important in itself than as the indispensable vehicle for continuing and developing the culture of which it is an expression. It is the distinctive characteristic of Canada that it is a combination of two cultures, and the full value of that characteristic will only be realized when the great majority of its people are able to appreciate the qualities of both cultures. In most of the discussions on this subject there is far too much accent on race and religion. Neither race nor religion has prevented the French Canadians who migrated to the United States from being absorbed into the general mass of the population. It is only in Canada, where the culture has been kept alive by the constitutional safeguards for its language and its educational system, that a distinctly French way of life has persisted in North America. There are some who regret that persistence, and others who still think that it can eventually be overcome; but we believe they are both gravely mistaken.

Republic or Kingdom

THE new editor of *Le Devoir*, Mr. Gerard Filion, is campaigning for Canada to change its constitution to that of a republic, and is not having very much success. Most of his readers are among the clergy and the professional classes of the French Canadian population, and the idea of a republic is rather closely associated in their minds with the French Revolution, of which they take a dim view. Even the lately established close relationship between Quebec and some of the South American republics has not entirely overcome this prejudice.

We think Mr. Filion is barking up the wrong tree. His main object, of course, is what has always been the main object of *Le Devoir*, namely to get rid of the British connection. To do this it is not necessary to establish a republic. Canada at the Conquest had a perfectly good monarchy, embodied at the time in the person of Louis XV. That monarch has a legitimate successor at the present time. We are not quite sure who he is, but we are quite sure that if Mr. Filion would start a campaign to have him declared King of Canada he would get just as far as with a republic.

Perfect Crime

A RECENT event near Bracebridge, Ont., gave the newspapers a perfect sensation-story: suicide, murder, poison, arson, rape, blackmail and a rich assortment of sex. Our newsboy advised us to "read all about it," so of course we had to. And lucky that we did! Otherwise, when so many of our friends complained about yellow journalism and the degradation of the press, we should not have been able to agree intelligently.

PROGRESS IN CREDULITY

SOME seven weary centuries past
In Paris, one might be sure to find
An argumentative Scholiast
Defining matter and soul and mind.
And he might say to the learnèd set
That four-score angels, heavenly-fair,
Could step a coranto or minuet
On a needle-point, and have room to spare.

The argument had cogency, grace and wit
But no one even thought of believing it.

Now an eight-point period ends this line.
Take a look at its modest magnitude,
For a Physicist, who's a friend of mine,
Declares (with offensive certitude)
That a million electrons, more or less,
On that little period may be reckoned,
Each making a whirling speed in excess
Of twenty-thousand miles a second.

And the wise men all believe it. I wonder why?
For it sounds to me like a gorgeous, gilt-edged lie.

J. E. M.

Synthetic Tires a Problem for Ottawa, not Industry

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

Since last April when Ottawa took off all wartime restrictions on the use of natural rubber the Canadian rubber manufacturers have been free to use as much natural rubber as they chose in tires and other products. Most of us have a prejudice against synthetic tires, arising from the relatively low quality of the first ones that were put out during the war; we would buy all-natural-rubber ones if we could.

If the industry gave us what we think we want, and went over to natural rubber tires, they would lose the benefit of U.S. tests and research, and the price of our tires might go up. Further, if they stopped buying large amounts of synthetic rubber from the Polymer Corporation, on which our government spent $50,000,000 during the war, that plant might go out of business. This would mean that, in the event of another Pearl Harbor, the Canadian industry, and the Canadian public, would again be cut off from their source of raw material: the rubber plantations in the Far East.

Faced with this dilemma, as a result of Ottawa's decontrol, the industry decided not to go over to all-natural-rubber tires, but rather to follow the United States where the use of synthetic is being kept up. Their choice was probably in the public interest. But this is a matter on which the government should make its own decision rather than pushing it onto industry.

MOST of us think we want natural rubber tires. We think that our synthetic tires skid too easily, heat up too much, and wear out too soon. We think we want tires like the ones that we used to get before the war, and we are looking to the Canadian rubber industry to give them to us as soon as they can. Since last April our rubber industry has been free, as far as Ottawa is concerned, to give us natural rubber tires. At the end of March controls were taken off. Introduced soon after Pearl Harbor those controls have limited the amount of natural rubber that can be used in tires and other products. Yet, despite the ending of controls, we are not likely to get 100 per cent natural rubber tires soon—perhaps never.

Our rubber industry is in a queer position. There are four basic facts:

1. The United States is not going over to pure natural rubber. Their wartime restrictions on its use have been continued and permanent peacetime legislation is expected. They plan to use one pound of synthetic for every two pounds of natural; at present they use more synthetic.

During the war they invested something like a billion dollars in synthetic plants. They aim to keep most of these going, for rubber, plastics and other purposes. No new Pearl Harbor will catch them depending on the Far East for their rubber. No new combination of rubber-plantation-interests will blow up the price of raw rubber—as was done by British interests under the "Stevenson Scheme" of the early 1920's.

2. Five out of the seven Canadian tire manufacturers are affiliates of large American firms. There is naturally a similar outlook on similar problems. The Canadians tend to stress the importance of maintaining an adequate supply of synthetic in order to lessen the dangers of price fluctuations in peacetime and of shortages in wartime.

The Canadian supply of synthetic comes from our fifty-million-dollar Crown Company, the Polymer Corporation. Polymer was built during the war in collaboration with U.S. rubber authorities. During the war our Canadian controls on the use of natural rubber, and our extensions of the use of synthetic, were closely in line with similar arrangements in the United States.

3. The five companies that are affiliated with U.S. concerns depend on their affiliates for most of their technical tests and scientific developments. These involve large costs. In the United States research and tests will continue to focus on rubber mixtures containing substantial amounts of synthetic. If Canada went over to all-natural-rubber the Canadian concerns which now depend on the United States would have to do a lot more scientific work. This might well result in an appreciable increase in the cost of tires to Canadians.

4. Nevertheless, you and I say we want natural rubber tires. No doubt we exaggerate the faults of synthetics, based on wartime tires that were produced in a hurry and that had far less natural rubber in them than today's improved products. No doubt we used to skid on our pre-war tires more than we like to remember now. Yet, right or wrong, if we were offered all-natural-rubber tires we would go for them.

As long as our wartime controls, based on a scarcity of natural rubber, were still in force, the industry did not have to decide how much of it they would use. But when the controls were coming off the members of industry had to plan what to do. They decided to go on using synthetic; to follow, broadly speaking, the United States which is planning to increase its use of natural rubber up to two-thirds of the total and to stop there.

This will obviously work well enough as long as all the members of the industry keep in step. But what would happen if one should break away and begin selling all-natural-rubber products? Many people

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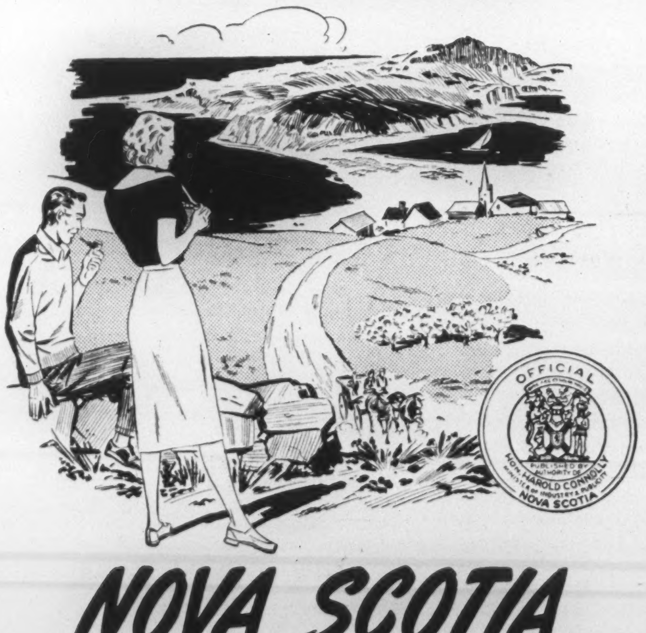
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seem to think that the other firms would have to follow; that they could not afford to go on selling a partly or largely synthetic product with the public prejudice so strongly in favor of all-natural rubber.

So, when wartime controls were coming off the rubber manufacturers informally agreed to continue important parts of those controls. The wartime Controller is still guiding the industry. He advises them how much natural rubber to put into various types of tires and other important products.

We have two advantages under this arrangement as long as it lasts. 1. We keep Polymer at a reasonably high level of production of synthetic rubber, with all that this may mean, in the long run, for stability of prices and safety of supply. 2. We get the benefits of the research and developments of five great American rubber companies.

On the other hand we are not getting what we think we want: natural-rubber tires.

Is this in the public interest? That is something that the government and the courts are set up to decide. But when the government lifted controls last April it pushed the decision onto the rubber industry.

The industry decided against giving us the natural-rubber tires, and it was probably right. But to do so it was forced into agreeing on a collective policy. This might put it in a rather anomalous position in relation to the Combines Investigation Act.

When members of an industry agree on a collective policy, that Act provides for a test in the courts whether that policy "has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others".

Complication

The situation is complicated for the future by uncertainty regarding the price of raw rubber from the Far East. This has always been a variable speculative factor in the outlays of rubber manufacturers; sometimes they have stood to gain (or lose) more on changes in the price of their rubber in stock and in transit than on a whole year's operation of their plants.

At present Polymer is offering Buna-S, the most important type of synthetic rubber for tire-casings, at 16.5 cents a pound, with a reduction of half a cent to all concerned if the industry as a whole uses more than 3.5 million pounds a month, and a further half cent reduction if it uses more than 4 million pounds. A comparable price for high-grade natural rubber is about 17.5 cents, with lower grades selling a cent or two cheaper. For the time being, therefore, synthetic is just on a competitive basis with natural.

But if the price of natural rubber fell, what would happen to our government-owned synthetic plant? A year ago, when Buna-S was selling at 20.5 cents, the Hon. C. D. Howe said in the House of Commons: "Polymer has been a successful undertaking and is now operating at a substantial profit. It has already paid back in profits some $10 million of the $50 million" invested in it.

Now the price of synthetic has been cut to 16.5 cents to compete with lower natural rubber prices. Perhaps it can go down further before putting Polymer in the red, but what would happen then? Is the government really willing to see Polymer stop supplying synthetic rubber to Canadian manufacturers and possibly go out of business?

So we come back again to the question, what is in the public interest? This is surely a question that the government itself ought to answer. According to the law, it should not be answered by the rubber manufacturers alone; indeed it involves military and strategic problems that are obviously national, not industrial. It ought not to be answered in the courts; partly because that would seem to penalize the rubber industry for taking a decision that was forced on them and that they probably took in the way that is best for the public; and partly because the courts are no place to decide military and strategic issues.

In short, the government can scarcely escape deciding whether or not we are going to have natural rubber tires.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Old Age Pensions Bill Reaction Is Wish for Further Increase

By FRANK FLAHERTY

(Until September, Wilfrid Eggleston, SATURDAY NIGHT'S Ottawa Editor, will be making a lengthy tour of the west, about which he will be writing special articles for us. During his absence, Mr. Eggleston's regular column, Ottawa Letter, will be written by Frank Flaherty, well-known Ottawa newspaperman, whose wide knowledge of Parliament Hill matters stems to a considerable degree from his long service in the Parliamentary Press Gallery).
Ottawa.

NOTHING could demonstrate more vividly the advance in social thinking which has taken place in Canada within the past 20 years than the debate last week on old age pensions. Just 20 years ago, in 1927, old age pensions were introduced for the first time. They were introduced by a Liberal government and the immediate reaction was sharp opposition from the Opposition. The opposition was also evidenced by the fact that some of the provinces, particularly those with Conservative traditions, did not immediately come into the joint federal-provincial scheme.

Last week, in the year 1947, Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare, presented Parliament with a bill to increase the pension and to make it a good deal easier for certain classes of persons to obtain the pension. The reaction was not outright opposition but loud complaints that the increase should have been greater, that the door to receipt of the pension should have been opened still wider.

Arguments heard in 1927 to the effect that the pension was a dangerous socialistic measure, that it would discourage thrift, put a premium on idleness and extravagance, free children from the obligations imposed by the natural law, place unbearable burdens on the taxpayers, found no champions in the present House of Commons.

Trend of Debate

The trend of the debate was clear evidence that Canadians and all their political parties have accepted the principle that it is the responsibility of the state to provide a minimum standard of living for its elder citizens. As is usual in parliamentary debates there was a certain lack of logic, a certain blindness to the fundamental fact that what the state pays out to some citizens must also be taken in from some or all. The advocates of higher pensions as well as the defenders of the scale proposed by the Government were careful to skirt around the issue of a social security tax or some other form of direct contribution by the citizen to the fund from which the state provides for his security in old age.

Pensions being popular and taxes unpopular, politicians prefer to discuss the two separately, to overlook the relationship between them. The tendency of the moment, on the part of all parties, is to press as far as possible with pensions and other forms of social security, so long as they can be financed out of general revenues.

Mr. Martin himself came closest to getting on to the issue of a direct levy for security when he attempted to show that his legislation is consistent in every respect with the federal Government's over-all plan for social security as submitted to the Dominion-provincial Conference of 1945. That plan, it will be recalled, involved a universal federal pension, payable wholly by the Dominion Government, of $30 a month at age 70, without means test. In addition there would be a similar pension in which the cost would be shared equally by the provinces and the Dominion, payable to persons between 65 and 70 years of age and subject to a means test.

In the federal proposals the advantages of a contributory system under which the individual during his working years would pay in something to the fund from which he would draw his pension were mentioned, but it was never expressly stated whether such contributions should take the form of a levy on incomes, a per capita levy or poll tax. Neither was it expressly stated whether such contributions would be a condition to receipt of the $30 a month at age 70 or would go to purchase an additional amount of income.

The matter has not been urgent since all provinces have not yet agreed to the Dominion's general tax division plan, acceptance of which by all has been made a condition precedent to implementation of the social security plan. The notion of a social security tax was discussed behind the closed doors of the conference and had at least something to do with the refusal to date of Ontario and Quebec to accept the Dominion proposals. Practically all statements to date by the Government, by opposition party leaders and by the Government's advisers have emphasized the importance of making the old age pensions system contributory. It will be for the public eventually to decide whether such a system is to come into being and the public's leaders in Parliament are apparently reluctant to put the issue up to the public.

Difficulties

The political difficulties involved in the levying of contributions are aggravated by the fact that people have become accustomed to the pension being paid without contributions. Those difficulties will be enhanced rather than lessened by the increase in pension rate which is now assured of parliamentary approval. Under the new legislation there will be a minimum pension of $30 a month but in most provinces the actual receipts of the pensioners will be considerably more.

If the provinces continue to pay contributions in excess of their required 25 per cent at present rates, the pension in Alberta and Saskatchewan will be raised to $33.75 and in British Columbia, the most generous province, it will go to $38.75. The Dominion's over-all plan, if it involves a fixed pension of $30 a month at 70 without means test, may not turn out to be particularly attractive, particularly if it involves contributions from the individual.

Mr. Martin compared the present rates with the original 1927 pension of $20 a month in an attempt to show that the new scale is generous but was met with the retort that the cost of living had increased since 1939, that other incomes had increased and the old age pensions should have a corresponding increase. The same argument, of course, applies to civil service and other salaries which have not kept pace with the increase in the wages of labor or the cost of living but cannot be conclusive. In fact, when the $20-a-month pension began in 1927 wages and living costs were considerably higher than they have been most of the time during the intervening years. The depressed years of the 30's knocked prices down and the pensioners with their modest receipts benefited. Now prices are crawling back to pre-depression levels. Arguments for higher pensions now because of higher living costs cannot be wholly convincing if they ignore the fact that pensioners in the years between 1930 and 1938 benefited by the slump in prices.

There are also acute administrative difficulties ahead for any government which attempts to apply the contributory system to any scheme across Canada. By reason of the nature of the Canadian economy a large proportion of the working population falls into what the experts term the "own-account" class. They are people who do not work for fixed salaries or wages, who are their own bosses. A tax or contribution based on income would be as difficult of collection as is the present income tax with respect to farmers. On the other hand, a per capita levy or poll tax will run into the difficulty that comes from the wide variations in cash incomes and their regularity across the country. The income levy is especially suited to the man on a fixed wage. The per capita levy is more suitable to the "own-account" but is regarded by most politicians as political dynamite.

The reception given Mr. Martin's bill, demands for more of it, whatever else it may mean, would seem to be a clear green light to the Government, authorizing him and the Government to get rolling along with other phases of the Dominion plan, including a division of tax fields, setting up a wholly new revision of the Old Age Pensions Act and, perhaps, a further increase in pension rates.

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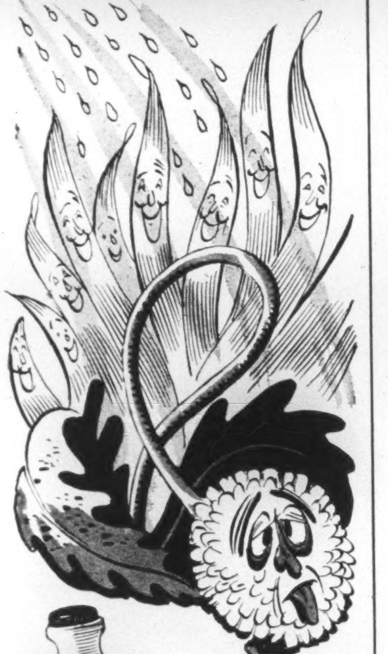

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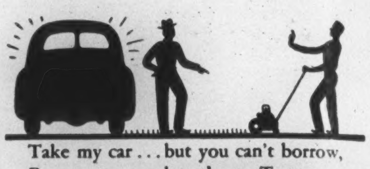

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Further Veto Decisions to Make As Truman Hears Counsellors

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE veto season is still on and President Truman must soon decide whether to sign or repudiate two more controversial pieces of legislation. One is the combined rent and housing bill, a much criticized domestic measure, and the other the wool bill, which critics say would wreck the American foreign trade program.

The housing measure will likely be signed, because the only alternative to passage would be to abandon housing controls entirely. Belatedly, Americans have learned the lesson of dropping price controls. They have seen prices soar since O.P.A. was killed off.

Even if there were an alternative to the housing bill, it is inconceivable that Republicans would fight for its passage as they have fought for the Labor Bill. Senator Glen Taylor has described it as the "Rent Decontrol and Dehousing Act of 1947" and staunch G.O.P. supporters as well as less conservative spokesmen are vehement in criticizing it.

Two main criticisms of the bill are that: 1. under the subterfuge of authorizing a "voluntary" 15 per cent rent increase, it would automatically lift rents at least by this amount all over the country; and 2. that by removing large sections of the country entirely from control, it "makes a mockery" of the protection it is supposed to afford.

Home construction is an urgent necessity, according to Jesse Jones, former R.F.C. chief, who in a recent statement to the House Banking Committee declared that if needed "construction of every character" were undertaken, there would be "no possibility of a depression in the near future."

Mr. Jones cited as reasons why he did not believe Americans could "talk themselves into a depression" the urgent necessity for construction work throughout the country. He declared there is "a shortage in homes for business." He added, "there is probably not a city, town or village in the entire country which is not far behind in essential improvements, that have been neglected during the war period."

Paradoxically, while he was making these predictions, Congress was studying the proposal to liquidate the office of the Federal Housing Expediter. Since that time, the expediter has been denied funds for the controls that he is expected to administer.

Before going further into the housing legislation, let's consider the wool bill, which would open the door to a higher tariff on wool imports. It is regarded especially as a menace to the British Dominions, particularly Australia and New Zealand, because to them it represents a return by the U.S. to the days of prohibitive tariffs. Serious count against the wool legislation is that it was introduced at the moment that the State Department was endeavoring to speed the formation of a world trade organization at Geneva and was construed as the opposite of everything planned for that group. The bill would call upon taxpayers to subsidize domestic wool producers, and in addition the American market would be closed, at least partially, to foreign wool.

President Truman has been counselled by most conservative elements to veto the wool bill when it reaches his desk, if the U.S. really wants "a world in which we can trade, in which the nations that want our goods can buy them by selling to us."

Both issues, like the tax and labor measures, will be 1948 election campaign fodder. The housing bill, which about the time the voters go to the polls will have helped to boost rents all over the country, will probably generate most criticism.

Strangely enough, almost everyone connected with it will likely be blamed; the Republican Congress for introducing it, and the President either for signing or rejecting it.

The Housing bill is the product of a merger of housing and rent bills passed by the House and the Senate. Some of their milder critics have called all measures "spurious." There seems to be agreement on Senator Taylor's description of them. The final bill is described as having been "sired by the real estate lobby and spawned by the Republican majority in Congress through the midwifery of Republican Representative Jess Wolcott of Michigan."

Boomerang

In addition to "double duplicity" which the bill is accused of imposing upon the American public, the bill can also be a boomerang to the landlords it was planned to benefit. It will probably damage landlord-tenant relations for years. Landlords will be able to threaten tenants with eviction when the law dies. There are also numerous technicalities through which the landlords can escape the 15 per cent limit.

As the Senate completed final congressional action on the measure, it provided that rent control would be extended through next February with a proviso that ceilings could be lifted as much as 15 per cent if landlords and tenants agree on a lease running through past December 31, 1948.

The final version eliminates all construction curbs except on recreational type buildings, such as theatres and bowling alleys. Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon declared that this provision alone would wreck the American housing program. He said that materials are still so critically short in many areas that unrestricted nonresidential building "would have disastrous consequences."

During brief debate, Senator Sparkman, Alabama Democrat, said that the bill was "better than no law at all." He pointed out that if it were not adopted, controls simply would end June 30. This would be the situation if Mr. Truman were to veto.

In defense of the bill, Senator Hawkes, New Jersey Republican, one of its sponsors, said that he was sure that "not every landlord is going to blackjack his tenants."

From a governmental standpoint, the housing measure is regarded as a "fraud" upon Congress, that will endanger the confidence of the American people in their Government. Critics declare it will produce tragic disillusionments throughout the land.

Ordinarily, the C.I.O. stand on legislation does not meet with general agreement. However, its comment on the bill seems to be representative of many viewpoints.

Black-Jack

"The C.I.O. is not asking the President to veto the so-called Rent Control Bill which Congress has approved. This bill will not keep rents under effective control. It will not protect tenants from eviction. On the contrary, it gives landlords a black-jack with which to persuade tenants to pay higher rents. It kills regulations which have protected tenants from eviction at the whim of landlords. It is legislative mayhem. Tenants are largely left on their own and have to protect themselves as best they can under this measure.

"A veto, however, would create a condition even worse than that which Congress seeks to create by this shocking piece of legislation. Congress would gladly tag the President with responsibility for killing all rent control as of June 30, and that is exactly what will happen if the President vetoes the bill."

Harry Truman is keeping a wary eye on legislation that will make him less popular. Bad as it appears to be, the housing bill seems slated for passage.

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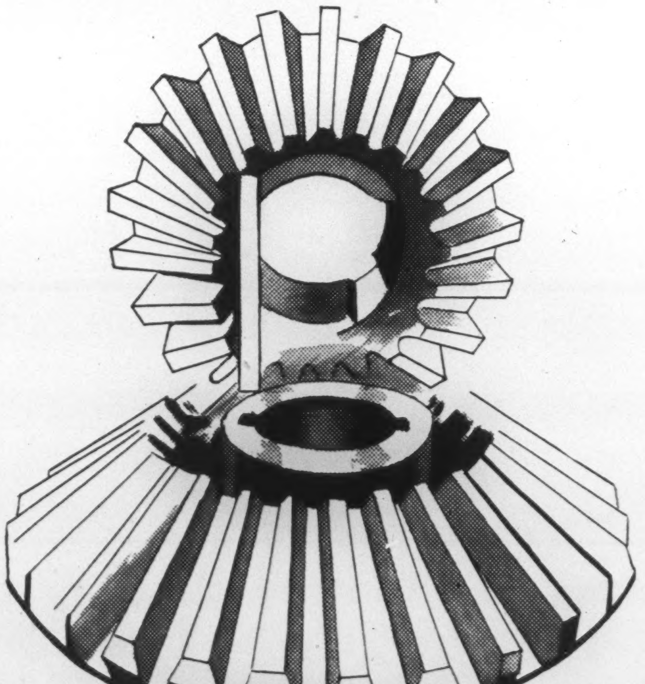

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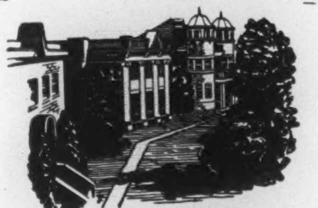


Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Bell

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

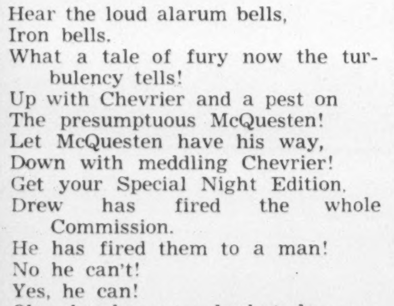
(With apologies to Edgar Allan Poe)

HEAR the loud Niagara bells,
Iron bells.
What a world of awful strife their music tells,
Keeping time, time, time.
In a sort of runic rhyme,
To the loud concatenation,
And the furious indignation,
At the strange mis-dedication
Of the bells.

Hear the stately muffled clangor
More in sorrow than in anger
From the Opposition Press,
Tolling, shame, shame, shame,
Let us hide our heads in shame,
Nor call the world to witness our distress.
Let us hide the dreadful action
Of a small ignoble faction;
Let's abjure the desecration
Of a nation's great memorial
And conceal our degradation
In a leading editorial,
That will echo to the moaning
To the groaning and intoning,
Of the bells, bells bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
Of the loud-berated desecrated bells.

HEAR the striving of the bells,
How they clash and clang and roar.
What a horror they outpour,
On the bosom of the palpitating air.
Yet the ear it fully knows,
By the twanging
And the clanging,
How the danger ebbs and flows;
Yes the ear distinctly tells
How the danger sinks and swells.
Will the Bell bring weal or woe,
If it's left in *status quo?*
Will its tone grow cracked and shrill
From the chisel's rude affront?
(Local experts say it will,
London experts say it won't.)
Will it just as sweetly ring,
If inscribed MACKENZIE KING?
Will the vibrant voice be stilled,
If the space is left unfilled?
Or the tone grow dull and ominous
If the bell is left anonymous?
Who can tell?
Who can estimate the future of the Bell?
Of the rancorous, clangorous, wild, cantankerous Bell?

Hear the loud alarum bells,
Iron bells.
What a tale of fury now the turbulency tells!
Up with Chevrier and a pest on
The presumptuous McQuesten!
Let McQuesten have his way,
Down with meddling Chevrier!
Get your Special Night Edition,
Drew has fired the whole Commission.
He has fired them to a man!
No he can't!
Yes, he can!
Oh, what horror and what shame
To erase the Churchill name!
Let the great bell ring again,
Tolling, we are Churchill's Men.
—Let the great bell ring and ring,
Honoring Mackenzie King,
Ringing out the base effrontery
Towards the Premier of our country.



The Holy Carpet of Islam, sent every year to Mecca by the Egyptian Government, leaving the Mosque in Cairo at the start of its long journey.

Let us re-inscribe the Bell!—
Mark the ones, and mark them well,
Who would desecrate the Bell.
They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither beast nor human,
They are ghouls;
And their King it is who tolls,
And he rolls, rolls, rolls,
Rolls
A paean from the bells,
Rolls a paean, all unseen
From the bells.

In the startled ear of night,
How they scream out their affright.
Now too horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
In a clamorous appealing to the national opinion,
In a mad expostulation to the scandalized Dominion,
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of runic rhyme.
To the jangling of the bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells—
Bells, bells, bells.
To the wrangling
And the jangling
Of the bells.

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Vancouver Island Has Room for Immigrants

By W. L. MacTAVISH

Against a background of rapid industrial development, and plans for the future, Vancouver Island looks on the question of immigration for Canada with a keen and discerning eye. The islanders believe that Canada needs all the people she can induce to come here and they should be sought out and invited to come. Skilled artisans are needed to carry out projected developments. The island, alone, can support almost a million more people.

IN THE nature of things, this must be in part a personal report. I have recently toured Vancouver Island, at the invitation of the regional council of Canadian Clubs, addressing the Canadian Clubs of the smaller cities and towns on the topic of an immigration policy. That naturally led to many interesting conversations with men and women of the island, which is one of the most interesting and potentially one of the greatest producing areas of Canada.

There is a keen and intelligent interest on the island in a Canadian immigration policy. There should be. The island alone is capable of supporting a population of at least a million people. At present there are little more than a tenth of that, out of British Columbia's total of a million.

Vancouver Island, for the sake of those who do not know, is approximately 285 miles long, and about 50 wide. It is not far short of one-half the area of England. Much of it is mountainous, heavily wooded, and with fertile valleys. Even those who think they "know the island" by reason of having driven up the island highway from Victoria to Campbell River, and across the island to Port Alberni, have covered less than half of it. There are untold forest resources, minerals in the form of gold and coal, water-power galore, and fisheries beyond present measuring. Though the southern tip of the island has been settled for nearly 150 years, it is still virtually a frontier land.

Its climate is mild and even. Not strictly "evergreen," it corresponds more or less to that of England. On the west side of the island the rainfall is heavy—in some places as much as 250 inches yearly, the kind of rainfall that produces the heavy forest growth. On the east side the rainfall is much less. Victoria at the southern tip has about 35 inches. In some places on the eastern side farming in the dry summer months requires irrigation for success. There are snow-covered mountain peaks along the spine of the island. In the north there is the great Forbidden Plateau.

Production Future

The island is really just beginning to develop its industrial productive capacity. It has been logging for a long time, but the scale of operations has been small in the past compared with what is now contemplated. It has water-power development under way on a large scale for the first time. The province has taken over all power developments on the island, under its B.C. Hydro Commission, and is now engaged in installing a 100,000 h.p. plant at Campbell River as fast as it can find labor and equipment. This will be the first of several such plants if industrial development proceeds at its present indicated rate.

The first pulp mill, a $3,000,000 installation, is now being built at Port Alberni by the Bloedel, Stewart and Welsh interests. This will become a paper mill as well when machinery can be secured. The first plywood factories are operating. Port Alberni has become the largest lumber-shipping port on the west coast of North America, surpassing New Westminster and Vancouver and all the American coast cities. Two new logging towns of considerable size are to be built by Western Forest Industries Ltd., in which E. P. Taylor, Toronto industrialist, is a leading figure, near Cowichan Lake. B.C. Cement Co. Ltd. is building a new plant costing $3,000,000 at Horne Lake.

The island's coal mines, at Nanaimo and Comox, which produce about 50,000 tons a month, have a record of diminishing output for several years. While new seams are possible, more reliance for the future will be on water-power, which is capable of almost unlimited expansion, and which finds a ready market as fast as it is developed. Gold mining at present is largely carried on at Zeballos, on the west coast, but prospectors are busy over wide areas.

Agriculture on specialized lines is developing steadily. There is much dairy farming and poultry raising. This year for the first time enough turkeys will be grown on Vancouver Island to supply all British Columbia's need, whereas ordinarily a hundred carloads of turkeys are imported. The turkey farming has developed as an all-year proposition, supplying turkeys to the market 12 months in the year instead of the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons only. A by-product is the shipment of many thousands of day-old poults and eggs to the turkey-growers of the prairies.

Another successful form of agriculture is the growing of bulbs and flower seeds for the export market. The great tulip fields of the Netherlands are duplicated on Vancouver Island, producing spring scenes worth going miles to see. Vegetable and flower seeds produce large revenues.

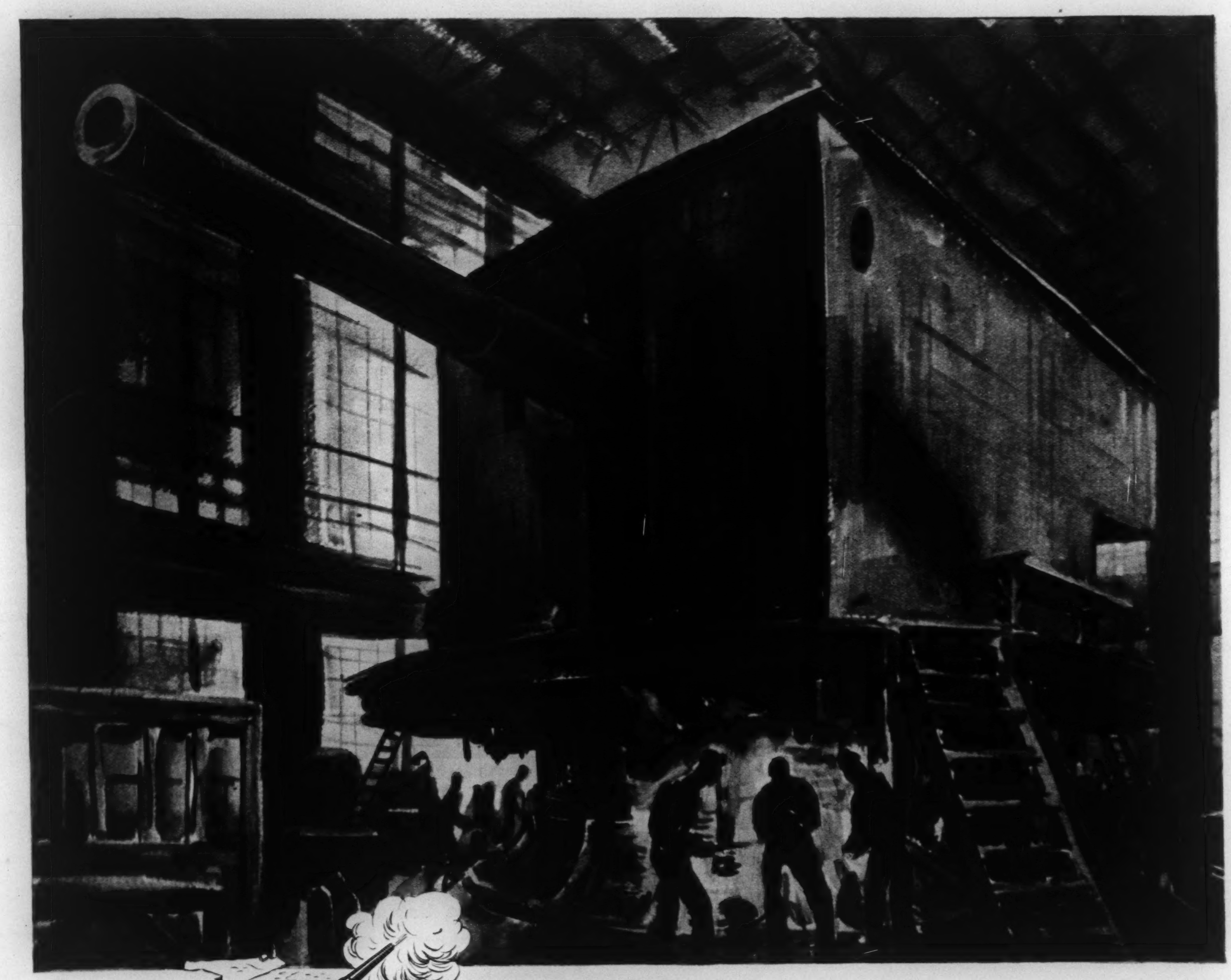
That is the Vancouver Island background for the question of an immigration policy for Canada. Where are the people to come from to carry out the industrial and agricultural development of that rich and favored island?

Every development requires manpower. The people of the island are keenly interested in immigration policy. So far as I could judge in talking to them, they are interested in British immigration first of all. They know that Australia and New Zealand are working hard to get British immigration, especially skilled artisans for their secondary industries, and they would like to see Canada competing vigorously in that field.

The recent speech of Hon. J. G. Gardiner on immigration made a deep impression. They agree with him that Canada should have 10 or 12 million more people, and they agree also that there should be no barriers against anyone who has talents or skills to contribute to the upbuilding of Canada—that scientists, professional men, educators, artisans of all kinds, and plain pick-and shovel men, should all be not merely welcomed, but sought out and invited to come.

A surprisingly large proportion of those with whom I talked had personal knowledge, through letters of friends, on how difficult it is even for Britishers to get permission to come to Canada now. It is not, according to the experience of these friends, that they are greeted with a positive "no." It is rather that they are given a "runaround" when they apply for permission to come to Canada.

In sum, the opinion of Vancouver Island people, against the background of their rapid industrial expansion and future plans, is that Canada needs all the people she can induce to come here, especially British people, and that Canada is, in actual practice, whatever the protestations from Ottawa, doing everything possible to discourage immigration.



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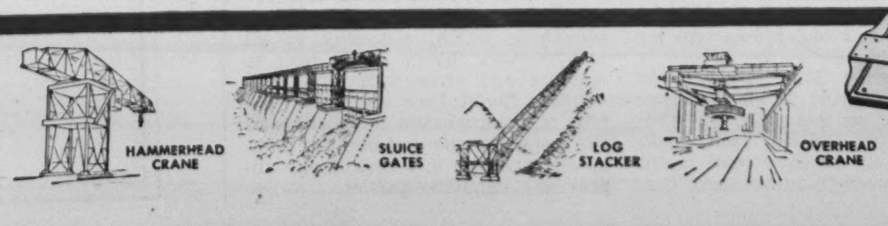

THE WORLD TODAY

Just Supposing Soviets Did Want To Cooperate in Marshall Plan

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Marshall Plan appears to have evoked more hope and enthusiasm in Britain than anything that has happened since the end of the war. One can judge how bleak the outlook was becoming, and what broad possibilities suddenly have been opened up by the American proposal, from Bevin's speech last week.

He had been asked, he said, why Britain hadn't organized something like this long before. "But what had I to organize it with? What did I have to offer? I had neither coal, nor goods, nor credit. I have not had anything to negotiate with."

Here suddenly, in the American offer—which Eden called "one of the most unsordid acts in history" — is the material from which European recovery may be fashioned. And for good measure, there is a prospect of a way out of Britain's own almost insoluble economic difficulties which, with the fast-nearing end of the American Loan, have threatened a crisis the effects of which would have spread round the world.

One of the things which a British economic crisis might have done, is to have brought on a depression in the States (and in Canada, too). It helps the British greatly to know that the Americans realize that what they are offering to do for Britain and Europe is in their own interest too.

The British doubtless feel—though they are too tactful to say so— that all this is far more satisfactory and moral than for them to have to go hat in hand to America for another loan next year; promising to repay it, while doubtful of ever being able to do so; and feeling all the time that their sacrifice in holding the fort for over two years while the United States prepared to fight, should really cover this postwar assistance.

British Eager and Ready

The reaction of the British in the more practical field of preparing the plan for European revival shows them, most hearteningly, to have the energy, the initiative, the moral power and the ability to lead the Continent in this new program.

A plan attributed by a New York *Times* correspondent to "British economic experts" calls for giving priority assistance to those European areas where the least investment will produce the biggest increase in production and aid to the whole. This would mean ignoring frontiers. It would mean pulling down customs barriers. It would mean making currencies convertible one into another.

The Observer, amplifying these points, declares that the plan would have to be directed by a central development board, on which all participating European nations would be represented, which would direct capital investment and allocate supplies according to the over-all plan. "If this sounds like a dream," the paper remarks, "the present European reality is more like a nightmare."

"Europe has never overcome her nationalist jealousies and separatism in all her history," the paper goes on. "But then in the whole history of the world no continent has ever before offered to save another from economic catastrophe. One may doubt that it is possible for Europe ever to unite. One may equally doubt that it is possible for a hungry continent to refuse twenty-five billion dollars."

"Everything becomes possible in such a situation. Only one thing is certain: if the nations of Europe do not take this unprecedented opportunity, their punishment will be swift, terrible—and deserved."

Will they take the opportunity? Bevin has said that he "grabbed the Marshall proposals with both hands." Bidault declared, with a side-glance towards Moscow, that his acceptance was "firm and final." Count Sforza has pronounced it the greatest bid for peace since the end of the war.

From Eastern Europe, whose economic needs Russia's "rouble diplomacy" has been unable to fill, the voices are still muffled, and comment is in striking contrast to that from Western Europe. Until Russia has committed herself, the satellite leaders can say little; although a Polish spokesman thought it safe to affirm that his government would like to participate in a scheme which was entirely economic and completely divorced from politics.

How, in the present state of Europe, and the present state of relations between the great powers, can the Marshall plan of aid to Europe be kept completely free of politics? Just to begin with, "politics" will almost certainly exclude Spain and Portugal from participating in its benefits because their dictatorships are not considered quite decent company.

Congress To Be Heard From

But the American people don't like Tito a whit better than Franco, and that becomes "politics" when translated into such Congressional action as the provision in the recent bill for $350 millions in post-U.N.R.R.A. relief barring Soviet satellites as recipients.

It is indeed politically impossible for the United States, through its Congress, and with the close and constant pressure of public opinion, to give billions in aid to regimes such as Tito's which shot down American planes even as they were filling their warehouses with American U.N.R.R.A. supplies, and which carry on through their press and radio an unceasing vilification of everything A m e r i c a n, presenting America as "the enemy".

A perfect instance is the accusation which the Hungarian Communists have levelled against the Government leaders whom they have just pushed out of office. The government leaders are "criminals" and "conspirators", it is said, because they had relations with the United States.

I have no doubt that so long as such an attitude is maintained by the Soviets, the satellites, and the Communists in other lands, "politics" will make it impossible to get an appropriation for billions of dollars of aid through the American Congress for these people.

It is, after all, only six weeks since the official Moscow Radio "thanked" the American people for billions in Lend-Lease by declaring that it was no more than "a drop in the bucket." The whole campaign in North Africa was but "an insignificant expedition." The landing in Normandy was "shamefully delayed" in order that Russia should be further weakened. And actually, so Moscow Radio claimed, the Red Army could have finished off Germany and liberated France, all by itself—though the speaker did not add that *it would have been riding in the 500,000 trucks and jeeps, or tramping in the 11 million pairs of army boots provided by U.S. Lend-Lease.*

Mumbo-Jumbo

Talk like this becomes "politics" when it is injected into appropriations debates in Congress, as it could not fail to be. It also helps to put in perspective all the talk and headlines about Russia "joining" or "cooperating" in the Marshall Plan. Most of this is just foolish mumbo-jumbo, using ordinary words and phrases as though this were an ordinary business deal between two ordinary parties, and the only question was whether the Russians would decide that it was a good proposition or a bad proposition for them.

Certainly the State Department would be delighted if the Russians would "join" in this plan. But that is no ordinary decision. That would be a decision which would cancel out almost every political move that the Soviets have made in Europe since 1941, would mean shelving most of the ambitions which they have indicated they entertain in that continent, and open out for us and for the Russian people a great era of cooperative peace.

Let us see exactly what Russian "cooperation" in the Marshall Plan would entail. It would mean a willingness in the Soviet leaders to agree to the economic unification of Germany — something which they have blocked steadfastly for two years—because Germany is the core of Europe, if not its heart, and there cannot be real recovery in Europe until the economy of Germany functions again. The machinery which it makes and which all of the other countries need, must be exchanged for the food which Germany needs.

Will Soviets Concede?

That food must come from Eastern Europe, always a surplus area before the war and the Soviet occupation. This points up the second provision for Soviet "cooperation" in working the Marshall Plan: a willingness to relax the tight grip which she has fastened on the trade of all the Eastern European countries, and allow them to trade their surplus food, coal and raw materials for the fertilizer and finished products of Western Europe and Germany.

Another vital condition of Russian participation would be the ending of requisitions from the countries which she still occupies, a halt to the stripping of Eastern Germany, and the giving up of the claim to ten billion dollars worth of reparations from current German production.

This claim meant so much to the Russians that they were willing to let the Moscow Conference founder on it. Yet there is not the slightest possibility of the Americans allowing any such part of their proposed aid to Europe to be funnelled out of the eastern end by the Soviets.

Had the latter adopted a cooperative instead of an inimical attitude, with exclusive designs on a large part of Europe, after the war, it has always been plain that the Americans were willing to advance credits in the billions to re-equip the war-gutted factories and cities of Western Russia.

It would be much harder to sell such a program in the United States today; and in their advocacy of this, Wallace's speeches have fallen quite flat. The Marshall Plan is still one for the recovery of *Europe*, and though Marshall added afterwards that he included everything "this side of Asia" it is not at all clear how much direct aid is contemplated to Russia should she "come in."

Change of Heart, Habits

To come in on the Marshall Plan Russia really would have to relinquish not only her grip over the half of Europe which her armies overran but the political aims which she has cherished quite unmistakably—in the rest of the continent. She would have to refuse the temptation to grab weakened countries like Hungary, as the Communist leader there put it "before the Americans could bat an eye." She would have to give up the use of trade union control in Western Europe to promote strikes — forbidden in the Workers' Paradise on penalty of death—for political ends.

She would have to give up the whole strategy of disruption, and of promoting inflation, misery and ultimately chaos, which her political and economic "experts" have brought to such a fine art, because they are supposed to favor the spread of Communism.

In place of rivalry she would have to display cooperation; and that would be hardest of all for the Soviet leaders. They would have to join, sincerely, in helping to improve conditions everywhere in Europe, something which, according to all revolutionary theory would tend to stabilize and strengthen all of the existing Social Democrat and Centrist regimes, weaken the position of the more extreme and onerous Communist regimes, and destroy the appeal of Communist parties.

No European people has ever voted in a Communist regime in a free election, even in the worst of circumstances, and they could be expected to do so even less if their lot was steadily improving and confidence spreading.

To cooperate in working the Marshall Plan the Soviets would have to give up their standard tactics of delay and hard bargaining, get along without the veto and learn to accept majority decisions and speedy action.

In fact they would have to go through such a change of heart, habits and hopes, giving up their basic belief that they are riding the "wave of the future," and their cherished theory that only through fighting capitalism in its death throes will the world-wide Communist order be brought to pass, that it is simply unbelievable that the Soviets will join sincerely in the Marshall Plan.

It is quite clear that the Americans in proposing the plan, and the British in accepting and hurrying off to Paris to get it under way, did not believe that there was any chance of sincere Soviet cooperation. And if the Soviets are not going to help this program along, at least by permitting the Eastern European nations to join in it freely, the Americans and British have no intention of giving them the opportunity to obstruct it.

That is, I think, the key to the use or non-use of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, in planning and directing the Marshall Plan. This body, a subsidiary of the Economic and Social Council, grew out of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe,

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the European Coal Organization, and the European Central Inland Transport Organization, all of which the Soviets refused to join, and the Western Allies had to set up by themselves.

Just before the Economic Commission for Europe was constituted as a permanent body this spring the Soviets turned about and joined it. With the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, they have a bloc of six members out of 17. When the satellite treaties finally are signed and these nations admitted to the United Nations, the Soviets might have 11 out of 23, by adding Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, while Italy joined the opposing group. If the Communists should capture unhappy ruined Austria—and they are already making their opening moves—they would have 12 out of 24. If they could take Italy, shaky as it is, it would be 13 for them and 11 for us.

The very discussion of such a line-up of opposing sides shows why the Americans don't believe that the Marshall Plan can be handled to advantage by the U. N. Economic Commission for Europe without a complete metamorphosis of the Soviet attitude.

This is about where things stand, as Bevin and Bidault prepare to discuss the Marshall Plan with Molotov. In inviting him, in spite of the feeling that real Soviet cooperation is unlikely to eventuate, the western leaders display the dilemma which constantly plagues their policy. If they simply went ahead without consulting the Soviets, the Communists and fellow-travelling press throughout the world would shout to Heaven about "excluding" Russia and "forming a Western Bloc against her." Yet after having invited her to join in, it may prove hard to shake her, if she doesn't want to be shaken and only wants to participate for purposes of delay and obstruction.

Bevin, in his speech, has perhaps indicated the line he will take with Molotov this time. Speed, he said, was to be his guiding principle; and he fairly shouted the word *"speed."* He "will not be a party to holding up the recovery of Europe by a mess of procedure, terms of reference, and all the paraphernalia which may go with it."

Finally, "if there is to be a conflict of ideologies, I shall regret it, but if it is forced upon us we must face it. . . . We have lived through all this before—Poland, Hungary and Rumania. Why blind our eyes? . . . If there is a conflict I don't believe the Western world in the long run will be the losers. I have seen so many conflicts and so many dictators attempt to suppress liberty in the world. In the end it has been dictators who have failed."

After he had finished, Richard Crossman, who has been the intellectual leader of the Labor "rebels", wielding great influence through the editorial columns of *The New Statesman and Nation,* went on the B.B.C. and gave Bevin his full support. Since Russia had "ruthlessly rejected" all Britain's offers of friendship, he saw no other way of dealing with her.

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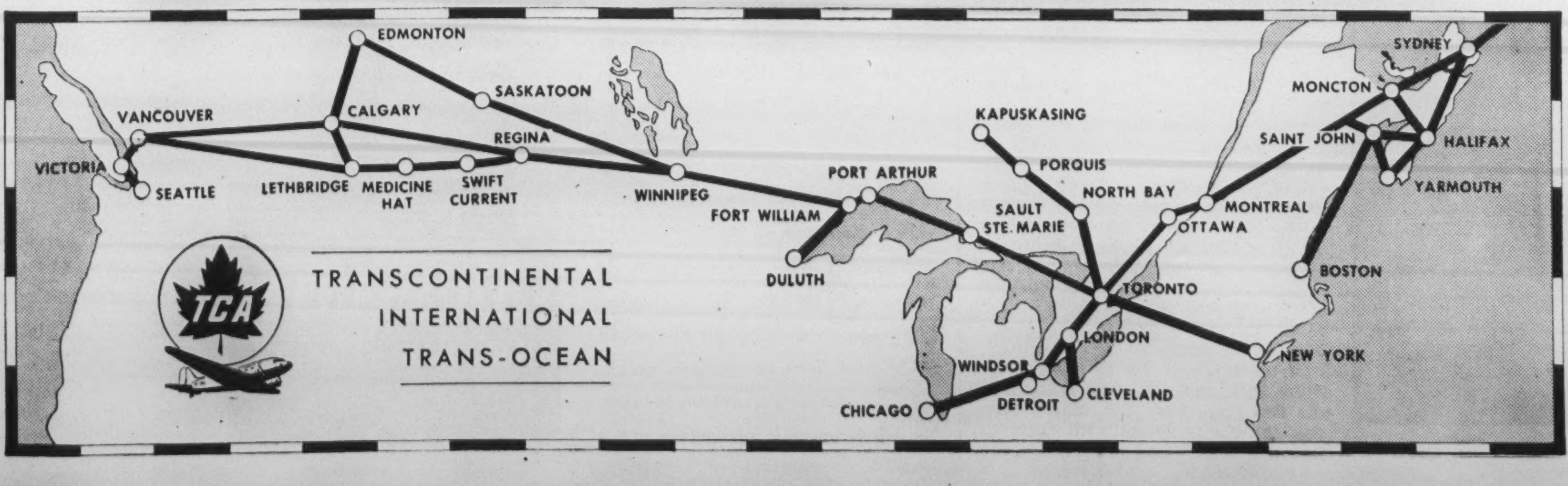


Martyrs' Pageant Will Rival Oberammergau

By KERRY LEE STORM

Plans for one of the most spectacular pageants ever attempted on this continent are now being made. Scheduled for eight presentations during the summer of 1948, at the site of the Martyrs' Shrine at Midland, Ontario, it will retell with the splendor of drama and music the famous Canadian story. The committee in charge, under the chairmanship of Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, includes Frank McDowell, author of "Champlain Road", Professors E. J. Pratt and Pelham Edgar. Dr. Healey Willan is composing the music. Andrew Allen of the C.B.C. is over-all director of the production.

HALF WAY up the shores of Georgian Bay, amid the fertile farmlands of North Simcoe with their tidy red barns and white highways, the savagery and magnificence of the martyrdom of the Jesuit Fathers will once more come to life when a pageant, rivalled by nothing ever before attempted on this continent and comparable only to the Oberammergau of Europe, is presented at the Martyrs' Shrine, Midland.

Men who are leaders in their fields of music, research, stage-setting and literature are working on the project which, based on two Canadian best sellers, will be enacted in the environs of the ruins of old Fort Ste. Marie, actual headquarters of the "Black Robes," now lying peacefully in the shadow of the Shrine's twin white towers. Excavations of the old fort are complete and it is expected that its reconstruction will be completed in time for the first presentation of the pageant which is scheduled for the summer of 1948.

Recognized by the Catholic Church in Rome, and the scene of their martyrdom already declared a place of national pilgrimage, the Jesuit fathers are not without honor, and with the pageant and the restoration of the old fort will come its culmination, ironically in the country of their own martyrdom, Huronia.

True Courage

Nucleus of the pageant idea made its appearance in a smaller pageant presented there in 1936 and 1937 which traced the history of the men who came from France to bring Christianity to the savages of Upper Canada—Father John de Brébeuf who came in 1626, Fathers Isaac Jogues, Paul Ragueneau, Francis LeMercier and the frail Father Jerome Lalemant. The pageant covered the ten years of Fort Ste. Marie which was the first experimental farm, school and hospital in Canada and was fired by the Fathers themselves rather than have it fall to the Iroquois who had tortured and killed some of their leaders.

Material from the original story will be incorporated into the proposed pageant of 1948, enlarged and elucidated in the meantime by the publication of two Canadian books—"The Champlain Road" by F. E. D. McDowell and the epic poem, "Brébeuf and His Brethren" by E. J. Pratt. Two Canadian authors, two Canadian books and an all-Canadian pageant.

Back of the pageant is a group of men, most of whom are associated with the University of Toronto. Under the leadership of Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, they include, besides Mr. McDowell and Dr. Pratt, Professor Pelham Edgar, former head of the English Department of Victoria College, Dr. Healey Willan, professor of music, L. A. Landriau, K.C., Toronto, and Wilfred James, manager of Massey Hall. Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will be the director of music, and Andrew Allen of the C.B.C. has been named as the over-all director. It was Mr. Allen who last summer chose the exact spot for the pageant—just north of the Lookout that now stands on the Shrine Hill, a site that has all Huronia laid out below it.

Completed Plans

Plans for the first presentation this summer had to be delayed but, speaking at a meeting in Penetanguishene, Sir Ellsworth promised definitely that it would go into operation not later than the summer of 1948. He also announced that there would be eight performances instead of one and it would be produced for four days.

Working in close collaboration with these men will be the Huronia Historic Sites Association which was formed in 1940 by a group of men interested in the restoration of the old fort and other historic sites of the Huronia district, as well as the development of the locality generally, from a tourist standpoint.

Costuming, based on records, will be authentic, although the background cannot be metamorphosed back into the original wilderness of three hundred years ago, nor the Indian paddlers come again in place of the lake freighters that put in to the elevator at the river mouth. The location is significant in that here the future of Canada was at one time decided. With the fall of the Huron nation in 1649, the western flank of the French empire crashed and the way was opened for the conquest of Quebec a century later. The Huron Indians, unable to unite and cooperate among themselves, made Iroquois victory certain and destroyed the possibility of a French Canada.

Dr. Healey Willan, one of the modern masters of music, is working on the musical score, parts of which were prepared for a radio version first presented over the National Network in 1942 on September 20, the Feast Day of the Martyrs. It was repeated by request in 1944 by the Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan.

The pageant will use a symphony orchestra of approximately eighty pieces, plus a choral group of one hundred and fifty. As many of these as possible will be drawn from Huronia churches, although some outside talent may be used for certain of the principal roles. Apart from choir and orchestra, there will be about three hundred and fifty more persons as actors and supernumeraries.

Fort Ste. Marie, one of the oldest and most significant forts west of Quebec City, has been attracting pilgrims and visitors on its own merit since excavation was started in 1941 by the Royal Ontario Museum. Work begun by Kenneth Kidd and continued on into the summers of 1942-3-4, brought to light material from which it has been possible to reconstruct, far better than ever before, the actual story of the martyrs.

Of the relics of the Martyrs themselves little remains. When the Jesuits fled from Fort Ste. Marie, they took the major bones with them to Christian Island and later to Quebec City where many are still held in reverence in the Jesuit chapel and in the Hotel Dieu. Others were carried to France and it is from there that the Shrine has obtained the fragments now in its possession.

All the data collected was preserved and tabulated, and has been incorporated into a report which, together with fragments of information about the old fort found in letters written by the fathers to their superiors in France, will form the basis for the reconstruction of the old fort.

In addition to the pageant and the reconstruction of the old fort, a third project is being considered for the Shrine of the future. It is the hope of Father T. J. Lally, the soft-spoken Jesuit who is the present director of the Shrine, to inaugurate a pilgrimage that will include all the sites of martyrdom in the district.

Most of these are within a twenty-five mile radius of Fort Ste. Marie and could be visited in a day. The tour may also include Fort Ste. Marie II in Christian Island where the surviving missionaries fled. Although this fort was abandoned within the year, the outline still stands, weeds intertwined with the masonry of the stone walls and trees growing up within the confines. Christian Island still remains an Indian mission under the jurisdiction of the Jesuit Order, but it is inhabited now by Ojibways. The original Hurons fled with the Fathers to Quebec.

At the end of 1940, these two were the only sites definitely established. Since then, St. Joseph has been located — although not excavated — near Hillsdale, and Cahiague has been excavated. Now, with the excavations by W. W. Jury of Western University on the site of St. Ignace, it is also possible to find St. Louis. Discoveries of the archaeologists last summer have greatly increased the importance of the district and will add to the interest of the proposed pilgrimage.

Three-Fold Plan

When this three-fold plan for Huronia materializes — pageant, restoration of the fort and the pilgrimage of the district — the surrounding area anticipates one of the greatest booms in its entire history.

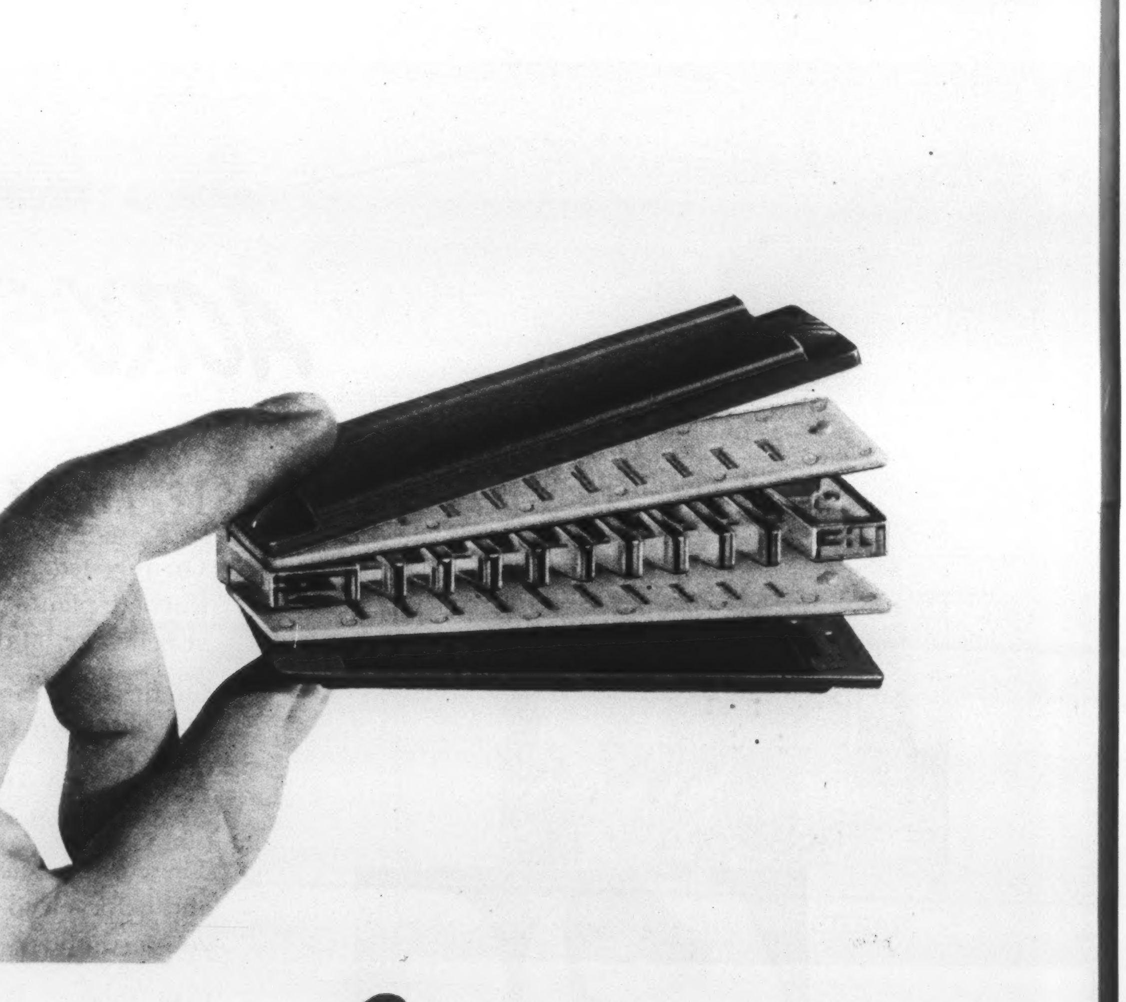
The Shrine, begun in the fall of 1925, was given its official opening in June, 1926, when Cardinal O'Connell blessed the church in the presence of 10,000 pilgrims. Since then, American as well as Canadian visitors have flocked to the site.

In addition to the regular services and pilgrimages to the Shrine, there have been occasions of special celebration—the original pageant of 1936 and 1937; the Tercentenary celebrations in 1937 marking the 300th anniversary of the founding of Fort Ste. Marie in which the Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario took part; in 1940 the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Jesuit Order. Restrictions on gas and rubber had little effect on the influx of visitors during the war, according to Father Lally who anticipates an increasingly greater boom through every summer of peace. It augurs well for the future of the district as a national site in Canada.

At least a part of its past is permanently preserved in the new C.N.R. station nearing completion in Midland. The cornerstone, set in place in 1945 by Sir Ellsworth Flavelle in the presence of Premier George Drew, is a block taken from the ancient foundations of old Fort Ste. Marie. And chiselled into the gray side of it is the name, "The Huronia Stone."

Here, three hundred years later, the Jesuit Martyrs are beginning to reap their laurels.

SHRINE AT MIDLAND, ONT.



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Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Scientists Must Come Out of Ivory Tower

By SIR OLIVER FRANKS

In recent years the role of the scientist in the community has been greatly changed. Dramatically brilliant inventions such as the atomic bomb have been viewed by the public with alarm. Recent scientific developments have been so dangerously poised between destructiveness and usefulness that the public doubts the ability of society to control them. Thus scientists are viewed in the light of emotion rather than reason.

The scientist must not make his laboratory an ivory tower. By accepting his responsibility and helping the public to form an opinion, his achievements may be viewed more on understanding and less on emotion.

Oxford, England.

THE role of the scientist in the community has been greatly enhanced in recent years. The importance of the discoveries of natural science to the ordinary citizen is generally recognized. The inventions of scientists in many fields during the war are known to have contributed directly to its successful outcome.

Dramatically brilliant achievements have captured the popular imagination, such as the operational applications of radar, the large-scale manufacture of synthetic rubber and the construction of the atomic bomb.

The coming of peace, however, has not lessened the demand for scientists. Great Britain faces the twin problems of maintaining the standard of living and paying her way. In the long run their solution must turn on the efficiency of British industry, and industrialists look to scientists to suggest major improvements in materials and processing techniques which will give Britain a lead over foreign competitors. More and more money is being spent by industrialists on research: more and better laboratories are being built or planned.

Already there is not enough scientific manpower to match the demand. The Barlow report has estimated that the number of scientists must be almost doubled in a decade if essential demands are to be met.

Profound Impression

All this has made a profound impression upon the ordinary citizen. He views the scientists with hope and fear. He hopes that the discoveries of science will rapidly provide the keys to prosperity and plenty. He even hopes that all political and economic problems may be solved if scientific methods and scientific techniques are applied with sufficient thoroughness.

At other times he fears that the inventions of science come too fast one after another. Their developments are so precariously poised between destructiveness and usefulness that he doubts the ability of society to control and use them. In either case the scientist is viewed in the light of emotion rather than reason.

The situation has its dangers for natural science. Great Britain, like many other countries, is at a halfway stage in one of the great experiments of history. The experiment is to educate not a favored few, but a people. Everyone can now read, write and perform simple operations with numbers.

Most people have gone further and have acquired skills and techniques which fit them for specialized jobs in the community. But the end of education is the educated man, and the possession of these tools, skills and techniques does not make a man educated.

Education involves also the exercise and self-discipline of reason which is expressed in the rational control and ordering of life. The educated man has judgment.

The experiment of general education has not yet succeeded in reaching its full goal. Ideas have been made accessible to the mass of men, and the mass of men made susceptible to them, but the critical faculty has not been sufficiently exercised nor enough training given in selection and judgment.

As a result the nation, like other nations, is open to mass ideas and mass emotion.

The example of Germany in the last 15 years shows what can happen in unfavorable circumstances. A resolute, unscrupulous, wicked yet gifted group of men can impose a myth upon a nation, maintain it by propaganda, and exact effort and sacrifice to the point of national disaster and beyond it. By their use of the situation they were able to threaten the whole world and cause the loss of many million lives

Depend on Emotion

Because they depended on unreason and emotion for their power, they were the enemies of the free exercise of reason and judgment. They were the enemies of natural science unless science could be made to subserve their ends and provide tools for the aggrandizement of their power.

What happened in Germany will not happen here. Circumstances, traditions, men are different. Yet it might be possible for science, now so high in favor, to fall into disfavor if the people generally held inadequate views of science and scientists and fears outweighed hopes.

The natural sciences are not simply a bundle of techniques. Nor are scientists simply devisers of such techniques. The results of science are not only to be measured by their utility in construction or destruction. It would not be unnatural, however, if these were the views about science entertained by the majority. It is precisely these opinions which are publicized.

Very different views prevailed at an earlier stage in the history of the natural sciences in Great Britain. When the Royal Society of London for the improvement of natural knowledge was founded in 1660, its founders valued the improvement of natural knowledge for its own sake. They did not despise the uses to which the discoveries of science can be put, but they did not suppose that utility was the only or the sufficient criterion of scientific work.

They believed in the free way of reasoning which natural science exemplified, and thought that putting questions to nature and finding answers to those questions through observation, experiment and rational construction were activities which ennobled mankind and formed an important constituent of the full life of human society.

This insight is part of the legacy of Greece: it has been mainly responsible for the amazing increase in knowledge of the natural world; and it is vital to science and scientists today.

Without it there is no justification for the claim of freedom to research and to publish the results of research which is often voiced.

There is some reluctance at present to claim intrinsic worth for any human activity. Relativity rules and absolutes are out of fashion.

But if it is true that scientific inquiry has intrinsic worth and sets its own standards of success or failure, then it is essential that this quality of scientific activity should be recognized and emphasized.

The organization of society tends increasingly to involve a measure of central planning and control. Where this planning and control exist there must also be conscious decision, and conscious decision about ends as well as the means to those ends. In the war this did not raise grave problems: the ends of planning and control were largely set by the mere fact that the nation was at war: they were readily acknowledged and accepted. But it is very different in peace.

The necessary decisions inevitably raise ultimate questions about the ends of human society, and it becomes a matter of the greatest importance and the greatest difficulty to decide rightly on the pattern of society.

If the pursuit of knowledge through the natural sciences is a constituent part of a right pattern of society, this now must be made effective in the plans and policies of the nation. Fundamental research must be regarded not merely as the source of men and material for applied research and technology, but as the animating pulse of the whole scientific effort. And for this reason a special responsibility attaches to the men of science.

Besides being men of science they are citizens, and they are better placed than anyone else to explain their work and its importance to the pattern of society. They must be ready to explain and justify their way of life and assist in establishing right relations between their work and its results and the other activities of the whole community.

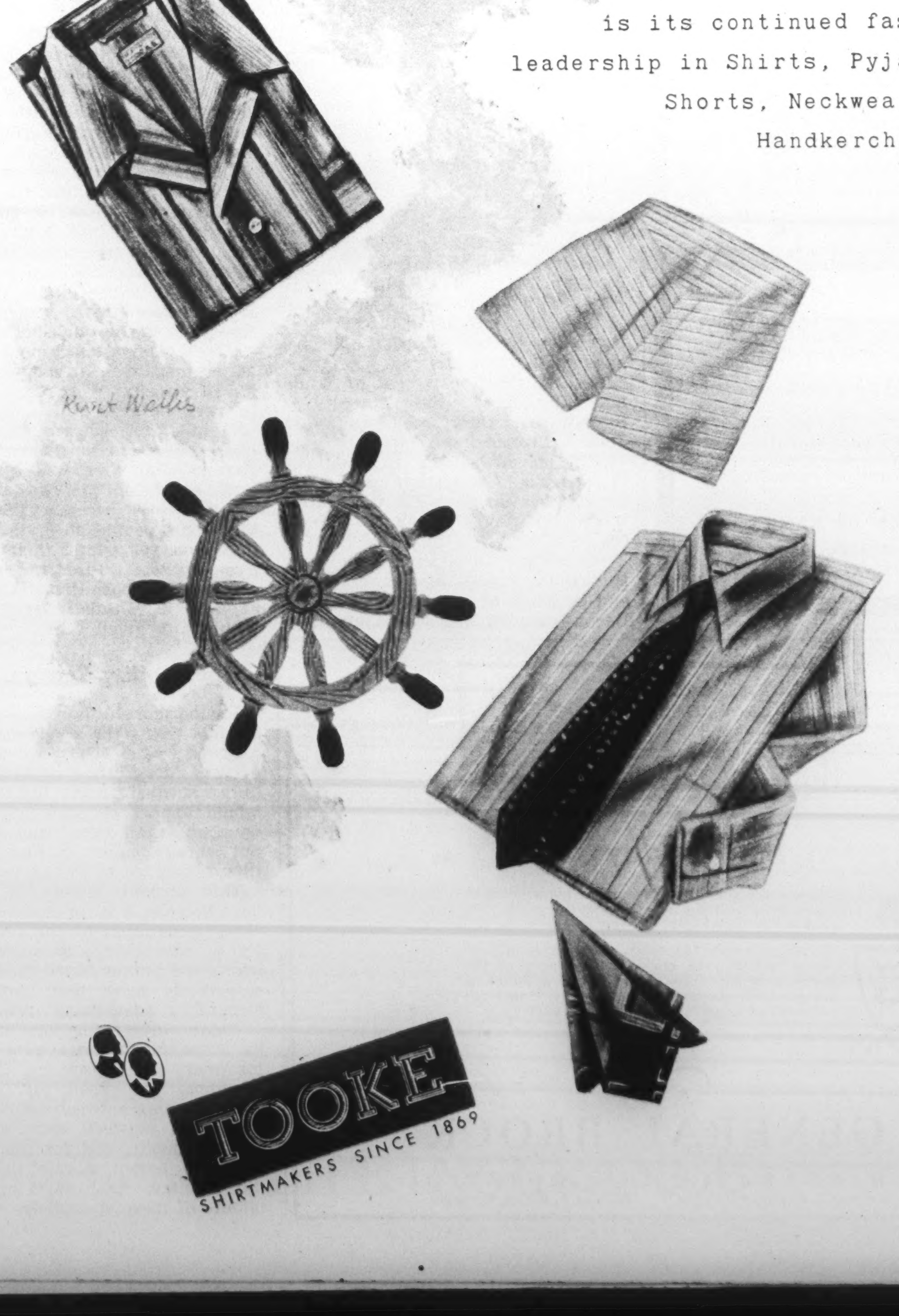
The scientist must be prepared from time to time to leave the laboratory; he cannot make the laboratory an ivory tower and leave all decisions about science, its place and role in the community to be made by his fellow citizens.

By accepting his responsibilities and helping to form opinion, opinion will be better informed and the likelihood of wise decision increased. At the same time, the risk of decisions unfavorable to science and the work of scientists will be lessened as the general view becomes based less on emotion and more on understanding.

Cross-Channel smugglers who made use of dark nights and foggy weather are losing against radar. Full scale action is being waged against them by British Customs authorities. Launch from former minesweeper "Vigilant" is shown approaching a vessel at mouth of the Thames.

Executive

The marvel about EXECUTIVE is its continued fashion leadership in Shirts, Pyjamas, Shorts, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.



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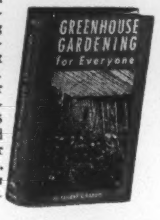

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Advertising Vital Part of Our Way of Life

By W. P. TUTTLE

Fifty years ago a reader cancelled his magazine subscription because it included advertising. During the last war the editors of the New Yorker tried to reduce the weight of its overseas edition by leaving out all advertisements only to find that the soldiers wouldn't accept the magazine that way.

Advertising in magazines, on the radio and outdoor signs sells products faster than the most persuasive salesman. Canada spends $120,000,000 anually on advertising.

IN the high and far-off times of the late nineties, a choleric old gentleman cancelled his subscription to the *Century Magazine* of New York because the advertisements which had begun to appear in its pages took his mind off his reading.

Fifty years later, the *New Yorker* sought to reduce the weight of its overseas edition by deleting from it all the advertisements. An immediate howl from frustrated G.I.'s put the advertisements back. Those of us who saw the New York *Times* and the *Herald Tribune* during the recent truckmen's strike will sympathize with the boys. The pages were pretty grim. No promise of a better day cheered the reader. No lark sang in that sky. Our publications—our radios—mirror the life and manners of today and advertisements complete the picture.

Advertising is a Niagara-like power. It can be put to myriad uses. During the last 50 years or more, it has been used almost exclusively as the indispensable aid to mass production. But already it has broken out of these limitations. It springs from the human need to tell others the things that interest us.

The man who breaks 90 on the golf course seeks out a crony, stands him a drink, just to relate his frabjous success-story. It's nothing but the advertising urge.

One hundred and twenty million dollars is the estimated amount that is spent annually in Canada to tell the advertising story. Newspapers, magazines, and all other forms of printed matter account for 71 per cent of this figure. Radio with 11 per cent and outdoor signs, lithography and engraving, etc., divide the balance. Over 40,000 people are engaged in the industry.

In 1944, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Bureau of Statistics and the Merchandising and Service Branch issued an admirable report on advertising expenditures in Canada. Since that date, the amount has increased. In the States, the expenditure is about $3,000,000,000.

The conscientious advertising man studies the habits, desires, emotions and impulses of people, not, as Lord Bacon puts it, "to wind them, or work them, or govern them", but, as he goes on, "to give them faithful counsel".

These complex analyses led advertising agencies to install the first Research Departments to determine where particular products were on sale, in what quantities and how people reacted to them. From these investigating centres sprang the various public opinion polls.

The original impulse to discover the conditions that faced an advertiser before he spent any money in publications, harks back a good many years. Take the case of the *Ladies Home Journal* in the early nineteen hundreds. Mr. Cyrus Curtis appointed an ebullient and persuasive Englishman as his advertising manager.

Accent and Personality

This gentleman, with his cultured accent and irresistible personality sold space in the *Ladies Home Journal* to most of the outstanding manufacturers of that time. The response to their advertising was astonishing. Markets for their goods were opened in what they had considered the most obscure parts of the United States, and retailers began stocking their products with an enthusiasm that no salesman had ever been able to evoke by his spoken word.

Of course, it must be remembered that the public of 50 years ago were naively captivated by the new trademark slogans. They made household jokes about them—quoted them freely. "U-Need-A-Biscuit", "Ivory Soap 99 44/100ths per cent PURE" rang the new cash registers. The idea of mass production seized the imagination of producers. The education of the public in labor-saving devices had begun.

But there was a catch to all this. The success of the big fellows made the little manufacturer squirm. He was tempted to try his fortune overnight too. He thus, quite innocently turned the advertising pages of the *Ladies Home Journal* into a kind of roulette wheel, and advertising into pure gamble. Unable to meet his publicized promises in quantity or quality, he fell into failure. At once he denounced the advertising manager, the magazine and advertising in general, while letters of protest from disappointed, irate housewives flowed over the publisher's desk.

The *Ladies Home Journal* immediately began an investigation of all its advertisers. Were they equipped to meet the expectations of readers? The magazine warned that a one-time order was in the nature of a gamble—that time was an element that could not be gainsaid—that repetition was necessary. So far did the Curtis people go in this matter, that some years later their *Saturday Evening Post* refused to accept any contract for space that did not cover at least a 13-time insertion clause within any given year.

Responsibility Recognized

Furthermore, the magazine insisted that the various trades affected by the advertisements, grocery, drug, shoe or clothing, be duly notified that the offerings would appear on such and such a date, and that empty shelves should not enrage eager customers when they responded to the advertisement.

This ancient history is recalled here because it is an evidence of the early recognition of the responsibility of advertiser and publisher towards the public. Since then various safeguards have been set up by owners of advertising media.

Today, advertising has broadened its scope in response to a demand for men who specialize in public relations. The need for a better understanding between employer and employee, between our industries and the public, and for the upbuilding of a better morale throughout the country, has called upon the talents of these specialists. All kinds of problems are stemming from our new concepts of social obligations. So advertising is becoming the mouthpiece of statesmen, the interpreter of social cults and economic policies, the creator of a new understanding of our world position.

The promotors of a gladiatorial combat in Pompeii, painted the invitation to the show on the city's walls in colors still bright today. The early days of our century saw the introduction of new kinds of products. Neither of these advertising activities has ceased. See the brilliant posters the next time the circus comes to town. Pompeii again. Read the announcements of a new gadget that promises to lighten labor. The nineties stir to life.

But when you read the pronouncements of labor or employer in your newspaper or magazine, or hear the performance over the radio of a great orchestra, sponsored by some advertiser, you are witnessing an exhibition of advertising's new technique in tune with this marvellous age—an age in which advertising has its place beside the other great industries that have built Canada.

F. S. CORRIGAN
who has been elected a Vice-President of North American Life Assurance Company, succeeding the late Alfred J. Mitchell. Mr. Corrigan has been a Director of the Company since 1930. He is President of General Steel Wares Limited of Toronto.

PORTRAITURE
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Quality photographs of adults, children, weddings, etc.

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The man who says he can't afford to carry protection against the expenses of accident or sickness is the man who needs protection the most . . .

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—when salary stops due to illness or injury, all too frequently, the household budget bogs down under the increased load . . . and the savings of a lifetime can be wiped out in a few short weeks.

Dare you take a chance?

You'll be agreeably surprised at the low cost of Continental Casualty Company's Accident and Sickness Plans. You'll find it requires only a few cents a day to guarantee yourself a regular income . . . with benefits payable to you from the very first day, and continuing as long as you may be disabled through accident or confining sickness—*even for life.*

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CASUALTY COMPANY
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CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT and SICKNESS Company

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

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McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

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It's Holiday Time!

Now is the time—Niagara is the place—to give yourself a holiday where everything you see and do is bound to bring you pleasure.

Outdoors, enjoy the Falls, the parks and gardens. Indoors, the cheerful hospitality of the General Brock. Dine in the Rainbow Room or Coffee Shop—both famous for food. Rates are moderate—single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

CARDY HOTELS

The
GENERAL BROCK
NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO
Vernon G. Cardy, President   Wilfred A. Stead, Manager

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

James Strong's Wish to See World Made Him Ambassador to Peru

By MADGE MACBETH

THE choice of James A. Strong as Canadian Ambassador to Peru was a peculiarly happy one. Mr. Strong has represented this country as Trade Commissioner in several Latin American republics and has made an intensive study of the people and their problems.

He speaks fluent Spanish, an accomplishment too often overlooked when measuring the abilities of our representatives, and which fact, if not wholly responsible, is part of the reason he usually wins hands down over his competitors. Spanish-speaking people appreciate being approached in their own language.

James Strong was born in Gorrie, Huron County, in 1901. Scotch and Northern Irish ancestors bequeathed him their finest qualities. In South America, Scotch and Ulster Societies claimed him exclusively and were proud to do honor to their distinguished son.

Graduating from Queen's with a B. Com, he spent two years in the Foreign Department of the Bank of Montreal's Head Office. Here, his appetite to see the world was whetted and when an opportunity came to join the department of Trade and Commerce, he jumped at it.

JAMES A. STRONG

After a brief stay in Newfoundland, he was sent to Liverpool as Assistant Trade Commissioner and one suspects that his work was not unsatisfactory for he was chosen to open an office in Panama, where he was Trade Commissioner. A young man, for a post of such importance!

Incidentally, Strong has opened Canadian trade to at least five countries. He has 'sold' Canada where we were never known before. He headed these missions always ranking as Minister and doing the work, both commercial and social, of half a dozen men. South America has always been his baby. In Panama, as in many other places, he was our only representative. There was no precedent to follow, no higher authority to advise, or share with him, responsibility. A man without vision and the capacity to turn it into practical channels could have thrust us into some very unpleasant situations.

By 1935, when he took over in Buenos Aires — which included the administration of Uruguay and Paraguay—Mr. Strong had married Miss Phyllis Loomis, an Iowa girl, and had spent four successful years in Central America. Six of their 10 Buenos Aires years brought new and complicated problems; war problems. With but the scantiest knowledge of conditions in the Argentine, anyone can realize that tact as much as business ability was needed to keep our craft afloat in the least troubled of very tempestuous waters. As in Panama, Strong worked closely with British and U.S. interests and the three countries maintained a profitably friendly relationship.

Concerning our interests — Jim Strong knew his stuff. This meant knowing Argentina, too. He was tireless in travelling over the country from Patagonia to the Chaco in search of information. And he was the first—perhaps the only—Canadian to take the republic in such gargantuan doses.

His reports, detailed, meticulous and wide-reaching, covered everything from live stock, wheat growing, mining, oil to the life of the patrones of great estancias. It is doubtful that any foreigner enjoys so complete a knowledge of the Argentine.

And glamour colored his venturings. One might imagine that riding the pampas of Patagonia in the study of sheep raising would be a dull business. But not for the Strongs. Both are expert equestrians, both loved the freedom of the horizon-bound pampas where their horses sunk knee-deep in wild flowers; both loved camping in the open . . . for example in the Balcarce region near Tandil, which Darwin described in his "The Voyage of the Beagle."

On the social side, their home was a stop-over for all types of interesting people, especially artists and musicians. And when they went afield to represent Canada, they did so with grace and distinction. In Montevideo, they were delegates at President Valdomir's inauguration. Also, in Montevideo, they were guests of Admiral Harwood on "Exeter" just before the battle off Punta del Este which was followed by the scuttling of the "Graf Spee." Mrs. Strong quotes the Admiral as saying, "We know the 'Graf' is in Brazilian waters, so we're off to get her!"

In 1941, we opened a Legation in Buenos Aires and Mr. Strong was given the title of Commercial Secretary.

Keen Interest

About a year ago, he was brought to New York as senior Trade Commissioner and Consul. One of the outstanding features of this successful and history-making 12 months may be found in the unprecedented inflow of visitors from every part of the world; visitors with a keen post-war interest in Canada.

It was no unusual happening for the Commissioner to be interviewed by 10 different nationalities in a day; men from Turkey to Bolivia! Useful contacts were made with members of the United Nations and it goes without saying, with industrialists in the United States.

But possibly the most significant work accomplished by Mr. Strong during the year was a report he prepared. Its value can scarcely be estimated. It is a study of New York as an International Trade Centre including a classification of various facilities afforded by New York for Canada's foreign trade interests. Too technical to be readily understood by the layman, it is acclaimed by businessmen as a compilation of superimportance.

And what is he like, this still young man who finds so much glamour and romance in the dull routine of Trade and Commerce? He is a tall, well-proportioned, greying blond, whose quiet voice and manner are a bit deceptive. One soon feels the latent strength and firmness that lie beneath that calm and courteous exterior.

Knowing the tricks of the Trade — and Commerce, if we may be facetious — yet he has never lost faith in his fellow man, and this explains why he is so particularly successful in handling difficult situations and people. He is not a visionary in the contemptuous connotation of the word, but he brings vision to bear on all practical issues. Otherwise, he never could have accomplished for Canada the many successful performances that should be credited to him. He is delighted with his appointment to Peru, which claims the oldest civilization on this hemisphere, and we may be sure that he will bring to his work there the same capability and sympathy that has marked his association with other countries.

In a word, he is the best type of representative we can offer.

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STREETCAR ROMANCE

I MET her on the morning ride,
So fair was she, I could not hide
My admiration and my pride.

Yes, I was proud as proud could be:
You see, to put it candidly,
Nobody ever looks at me.

She wore the cutest little hat,
And stood quite close to where I sat,-
Don't think the less of me for that!

Her hair was like September wheat;
She looked at me, and she was sweet;
My heart, I'm certain, missed a beat:
I would have laid it at her feet,
But all she wanted was my seat!

J. E. PARSONS.

A. J. GIRDWOOD, BASc.

The appointment is announced of A. J. Girdwood, BASc, as chief engineer of Leland Electric Canada Limited.

Graduating in electrical engineering from the University of Toronto in 1934, he has spent the intervening years designing electrical rotating equipment for the Canadian General Electric Co., Limited.

He is a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario, an Associate of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. In the latter organization, he served as chairman of the Peterborough Branch.

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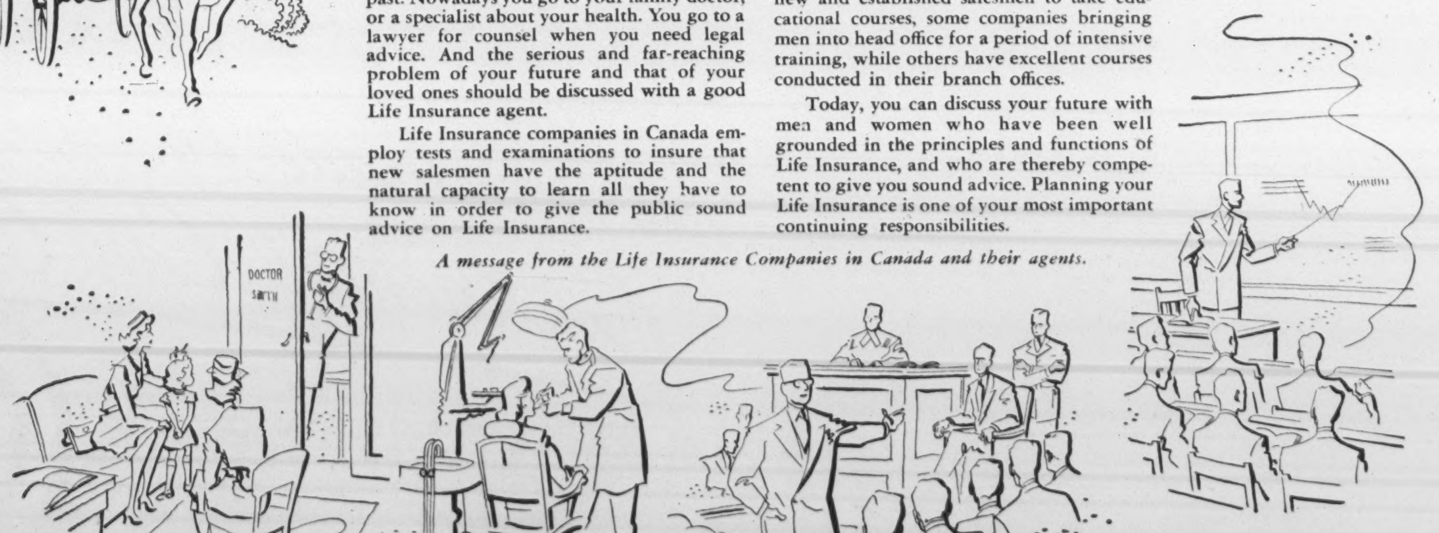

L-147C

It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

With High Production Must Go Low Prices

By STANLEY McCONNELL

The writer is an economist with a sense of humor who has formerly enlivened and instructed our columns. In the following article he finds a hopeful sign in the battle against inflation in the voluntary lowering of prices by merchants in various Canadian and U.S. centres.

The author of a number of books on economics, he recalls with nostalgia a transforming idea hidden away in an unpublished manuscript which might, he thinks, have changed the current scene of industrial unrest. Has the idea merely miscarried in time?

IN THEORY money is a standard of value. In practice it is the most incalculable factor with which business men, governments and taxpayers have to deal. It is only within recent years that people have become index conscious. The result is that the price index is replacing the dollar as the standard of value. Even labor unions now invoke its authority to establish a case for more dollars. Why not the government to support a brief for higher taxes? Why not the taxpayer himself? Let's all go out for more dollars and see what happens. The price index, as impartial as a conciliation board, will duly record the fact.

In the pre-Hitlerian era, gold behind the dollar was supposed to assure its stability. Our neo-economists must now discover what to put behind the price index to keep it from sky-rocketing. "They're not the same dollars," Hugh Dalton sadly reminded Britain, referring to a shrinkage of the American loan due to a forty per cent rise in United States prices since it was negotiated. Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, on the occasion of the annual report, told a press conference that "in due course, our Canadian prices cannot differ a bit from the U.S. price level." In this there is food for thought; and individuals and economic groups will think about it in different ways, according to their respective positions.

Flight From the Dollar

With the dollar falling in value, a whole series of readjustments becomes inevitable. It is like trying to erect a skyscraper on a glacier. Labor unions press for higher wages. Property owners, caught in the squeeze between higher operating costs and fixed rents, wait hopefully for D-Day. With subsidy dams removed, the rising economic flood begins to inundate commercial and commodity prices. The fixed income group begins to chafe under the growing pressure of inflation. The housewife trims that new spring coat from her budget. Sensing the trend, the marketwise investor puts his money into tangibles — property or goods. The stock market barometer reads "Unsettled." Flight from the dollar is soon under way and the stage is set for another depression.

Booms and depressions are the natural fruit of an unstable dollar. During the war, the economic factors at work were hidden by subsidies and other face-saving techniques which reduced the wage earner's take home pay and living standards as effectually as high prices. In the spirit of "curfew shall not ring to-night," it was generally agreed that the dread ogre of Inflation must be kept at bay for the war period at least no matter who paid the shot. As always, the consumer and taxpayer paid.

When Hitler made his historic gamble, the economic practitioners had not decided just how booms and depressions could be avoided or even invented a useful definition of inflation. (An intelligence test on the word would produce some surprising results.) The WPTB did the best it could in the circumstances and issued an economic ukase: Prices shall not rise for the duration of the war.

Life has an inveterate habit of bringing us face to face with the problems we thought we had shelved. If our arteries have given out under the strain, our children inherit them. A little imaginative journey back to the twenties would remind us that we have completed a full cycle of Boom-Depression-War and are fairly started on another. At that time, following a short postwar boom, we were ready for a minor depression. We pulled out of it without too many casualties to enter finally upon a major boom followed by a major depression.

The Next Decade

It does not require a major prophet to forecast the economic history of the next decade, given the usually safe assumption that we shall allow events to take their course. Inflation has again "reared its ugly head" in spite of everything, or perhaps because of everything. We do not like it. Strangely enough, no one can see the head, so we proceed to belabor each other. With subsidies suspended, the farmers raise their prices, but who can blame them? Labor asks and receives wage increases with a corresponding rise in prices. There is a labored theory that the two are strangers, but the price index fails to be convinced.

Since people are but human, they will hedge against inflation in any way they can. Will the manufacturer sacrifice his normal profits to the ogre and pay higher wages without raising his prices? Will the worker forego a strike as he sees his pay envelope shrink in terms of food and fuel? Can builders and property owners continue to supply an urgent need under discriminatory rent ceilings and needless restrictions? Can the government with an unprecedented debt service and spending habits formed in the hothouse of war finance quell this economic monstrosity by a generous reduction of taxation?

The new cycle is strangely familiar. When inflation has run its course, we shall have our depression. A few of us may escape the consequences via an upper hotel window. Panic will seize the markets. Business will shrink and unemployment become a national problem. Saddened and chastened, on the morning after we shall remind ourselves: "It's happened again!" Then will come perhaps a belated interest in the subject of money and in the genealogy and habits of Inflation. A whole flock of new panaceas will appear to compete with the old ones refurbished. If we do not then succumb to some form of thinly veiled dictatorship, it will not be for want of trying.

Capitalism on Trial

What we have of free enterprise and political freedom is on trial for its life. I remember writing *circa* 1934, apropos enlarging our economic vessels to hold our vast potential productivity by *lowering* prices: "It was as if by some silent, occult agreement, as intelligence is said to be conveyed among certain native tribes in Africa, every one were to increase his production by one quarter. There would be no more *money* in the country. No one would ask for more interest, rent, wages or profit. The federal and local governments, using intelligent foresight, would anticipate the increased buying power of their revenue and grant a corresponding reduction of taxes. The increased product would be there, ready for distribution through the medium of money. *The only way it could be distributed would be through an equivalent reduction of prices.* Every dollar would buy twenty-five per cent more goods and the community as a whole and every one in it would be that much better off. The various partners in production, instead of competing for *more money*, pushing prices higher and spilling out *wealth* from the community vessel, would simply agree to produce more wealth."

I believed I had the answer, but my words like so many others were lost in the anonymity of an unpublished manuscript. Was that beautiful, invincible idea which seemed to me the economic application of Sun Yat-sen's "great principle" lost to the world at large? But no! Well, only for thirteen years, for as the copy books remind us, thoughts are things. A recent press despatch told of George Stirrett, a department store owner who, after announcing a policy of ten per cent off everything for ten days, touched off a land office business the first day.

Whether he or President Truman originated the idea, it is not patented and quickly caught on in other centres. In the United States, it has been called the Newburyport Plan by reason of its initiation by the merchants of that Massachusetts town. The Canadian Retail Merchants Association is discussing methods of dealing with the upward price trends on a national scale, which Harry J. Lassaline, Association secretary, believes is necessary. "We musn't forget," he said, "that the opponents of the free enterprise system are watching the postwar evolution and hoping that free enterprise will destroy itself."

The Team Mates

Mr. Stirrett and his colleagues may not be able to stop the curfew by themselves in heroic fashion but if the idea that lower prices and increased production are inseparable team mates gains headway, some means may yet be found to reconcile the objectives of capital and labor. With increased production behind the price index, it may become quite docile and manageable, with money functioning as a real standard of value.

The late Henry Ford, pioneer, builder and fearless innovator, recognizing the difference between *money* and *wealth*, tapped this principle, founded a great industry and raised the standard of living for his employés. If George Stirrett and his brother merchants can sell the idea to the manufacturers, workers and farmers of Canada and then bring the government into line with a price-reducing tax program, they will have laid the foundation for a mightier nation. It will be worth all it costs.

Elephants Want Tunes

"The Elephants Won't Dance to Jazz."—News item.

"THE Elephants won't dance to music," the Keeper announced, scratching his head.
"What kind are you handing out?" the worried owner said.

"Why don't you stick to a waltz or something that they know,
A fiddle might help, perhaps, playing smooth and soft and low."

"It's really my daughter's idea, and it's just her I blame —
That darned new Russian fellow! The brutes, you see, aren't game.

"We tried out Obolenski and some hot jazzy stuff. . . . .
And the riot and trumpeting! Well, sir, for once I've had enough."

"The Elephant isn't modern? You find he won't progress?
Well, try him again with some sweet stuff—and that would be my guess;

"And *fire your daughter*, and make it sharp and soon —
The trouble is the Elephant, like most of us, wants a *tune!*"

F. R. L.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

Canada's Divorce Laws Need Modernization

By W. KENT POWER

At a time when strenuous efforts to modernize England's divorce laws are again being made, this writer reviews the situation on divorce laws and procedures in the provinces of Canada.

The Canadian Bar Association's resolution calling for modernization of the Divorce Law of Canada draws attention to the fact that the law in most of Canada is the old English Act of 1857, with the 1923 amendment abolishing the "double standard", but without any of the great changes effected in England in 1937 by the Herbert Act. The Maritimes still have their pre-Confederation divorce laws, and Quebec still has only separation and annulment. The author of this article is a prominent lawyer of Calgary.

THE statement, frequently made, that adultery is the only ground for divorce in Canada is not strictly correct. Cruelty is a ground in Nova Scotia; and sodomy and bestiality are grounds on which a wife, but not a husband, may obtain a divorce in Ontario and the provinces west of it. Nowhere in Canada, however, is desertion or insanity or imprisonment or habitual drunkenness a legal cause for divorce.

The layman and the lay press also often fail to distinguish actions for annulment of marriage from those for divorce. The courts can declare a marriage a nullity because of impotency, consanguinity, bigamy or lack of real consent, etc. An annulment is a declaration by the court that the parties were never legally married. Although judicial divorces are not obtainable in Quebec (residents of that province must petition the Dominion Parliament) many annulments are granted therein.

The law of divorce in force in Ontario and the western provinces is the English Act of 1857, except as amended by the abolition of the so-called "double standard" under which a wife could not obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery only, but had to prove that it was coupled with desertion or cruelty, etc. The double standard was abolished in England in 1923 and in Canada in 1925. In England very radical changes in the law of 1857 were made by the famous "Herbert Act" of 1937, but that Act is not in force in Canada and the changes made by it have not been adopted by our Parliament. Under the Herbert Act, which is the law of England today, the grounds for divorce are: adultery, desertion for three years, cruelty, insanity continuing for five years, presumption of death, and, in the case of a suit by a wife, the unnatural offences already mentioned.

Three Year Qualification

But in England, a divorce suit cannot be brought, without leave of the court, until the marriage has existed for three years. In Canada there is no similar restriction. The enactment of the present English law was due largely to the efforts and writings of A. P. Herbert (now Sir A. P. Herbert) the famous literary wit and contributor to *Punch*. His "Holy Deadlock" is a brilliant satire of the operation and results of the Act of 1857 by which we in Canada are so largely governed; and his "The Ayes Have It" is an interesting and valuable history of the passage of his bill through Parliament.

The existence of a divorce law in the western provinces was decided when the Privy Council held that the English statute of 1857 had been in force in those provinces for many years prior to the commencement of the actions which settled the question. The delay of the profession in advancing the arguments which the Privy Council sustained in holding the Act to be in force was, perhaps, an interesting illustration of the law of demand and supply, also illustrated recently in Prince Edward Island.

In Ontario it was not until 1930 that the courts were given the power to grant divorces. That power was given them by the Dominion Parliament (the only Canadian legislature competent to do so) by an Act which declared the law of England as of July 15, 1870, as to divorce and annulment of marriage (i.e. the Act of 1857 as amended up to that date) to be in force in that province.

The passing of the Dominion statute of 1930 was necessary because there was no divorce law in Ontario at Confederation; and since the B.N.A. Act gave the exclusive right to legislate in respect to the law of divorce to the Dominion Parliament the Ontario Legislature could not deal with the subject thereafter. The Dominion statute was limited to divorce and annulment of marriage, and, even today, the courts of Ontario hold that they, unlike those of the western provinces, have no power to grant judicial separations or decree the restitution of conjugal rights (a very rarely invoked form of action). The Ontario courts do, however, grant judgments for alimony in actions brought for that relief only.

Each of the Maritime Provinces has its own Divorce Act. These Acts had come into existence long prior to Confederation and they have been continued by virtue of sec. 129 of the B.N.A. Act, under which all provincial laws then existing remained in force until repealed or altered by a legislature competent to do so. Since, in respect to divorce, the only competent legislature is the Dominion Parliament and it has not seen fit to deal with the subject, the pre-Confederation Maritime divorce statutes are law today. It is for this reason that "cruelty," which was a ground under the Nova Scotia statute, is still a ground there, although not so in any other province.

Maritimes Once Ahead

The interesting historical fact is that the Maritimes were generations ahead of England in providing for judicial divorces—Nova Scotia was 100 years ahead. Its Act was passed in 1758 at the first session of its legislature. Not until the English statute of 1857 became operative in 1858 were the courts in England empowered to grant divorces in the modern sense of the term. The New Brunswick statute goes back to 1791 and that of Prince Edward Island to 1835. Another curious fact is that this last-mentioned statute remained a "dead letter"; it was apparently never invoked for over a century.

Then in December, 1945, it was made operative by an order-in-council which adopted the Ontario rules of procedure. The legal machine existed but it lacked gasoline. The rumor is that the demands for judicial relief set up by returned veterans and their wives forced the local government to take action. Another fact of legal interest is that these old Acts do not make that clear-cut distinction between divorce and annulment to which we have referred.

In Nova Scotia the Act, as amended in 1866, provides that the court "shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to prohibited marriages and divorce, and may declare any marriage null and void for impotence, adultery, cruelty or kindred within the degrees prohibited in an Act made in the thirty-second year of King Henry the Eighth." Undoubtedly, however, since a bigamous marriage is no marriage, the Nova Scotia courts have power to declare its nullity.

The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island statutes provide that "The causes for divorce from the bond of matrimony and of dissolving and annuling marriage are and shall be, frigidity or impotence, adultery and consanguinity within the degrees prohibited in and by" said Act of Henry VIII.

Cruelty as a ground for divorce in Nova Scotia, and for judicial separation in those provinces in which judicial separations are granted, is very strictly interpreted by our courts; they do not give it that all-inclusive, and sometimes ridiculous, meaning which many of the American courts attribute to it. With us it is limited to the infliction of serious bodily injury, or conduct which endangers life, limb or health, bodily or mental, or which causes a reasonable apprehension of such danger. In recent years there has been a marked advance in the recognition given by the courts to the effect of the conduct of a married person towards his or her spouse on the physical or mental health of the other.

In the "advanced" province of Alberta the legislature, which has assumed that it has the power to legislate in respect to judicial separation (an assumption of very doubtful validity), has provided a statutory and enlarged definition of cruelty which includes "any course of conduct which, in the opinion of the court, is grossly insulting and intolerable, or is of such a character that the person seeking the separation could not reasonably be expected to be willing to live with the other after he or she has been guilty of the same."

A divorce action can be brought only in that province in which the husband is domiciled, i.e., in which he actually has his permanent home or what the law deems to be his permanent home. If, however, a wife has been deserted for at least two years, she may sue in that province in which her husband was domiciled immediately prior to the desertion.

This rule as to domicile is of the very utmost importance in regard to the validity of a foreign divorce, e.g., one granted in the United States. Contrary to the popular impression, the place of the marriage or the nationality or residence (as distinguished from the domicile) of the parties, or the grounds for the divorce, have nothing whatsoever to do with the validity of such a divorce, in the eyes of our law. The sole test is whether the divorce was granted in the country of the husband's domicile and is recognized as valid by the law of that domicile. And under our law the wife's domicile is always that of the husband.

The only safe course for persons who have been divorced abroad or are contemplating such a divorce is to consult a good lawyer. If they do not, they may find themselves in all kinds of matrimonial and property difficulties, or, if they marry again, may be even in danger of a prosecution for bigamy. Moreover divorces which are of doubtful validity frequently result in litigation as to the right to succeed to the estate or estates of the parties after death.

Agitators for changes in our divorce laws need to be reminded (as indicated by correspondence columns of the daily press) that the grounds for divorce in Canada can be altered only by the Dominion Parliament. The provincial legislatures are legally incapable of doing anything other than to petition the Dominion Parliament to take action. There is nothing, however, to prevent Parliament from legislating so as to change the law in some of the provinces only, it is not obliged to enact a law which will apply to the whole Dominion.

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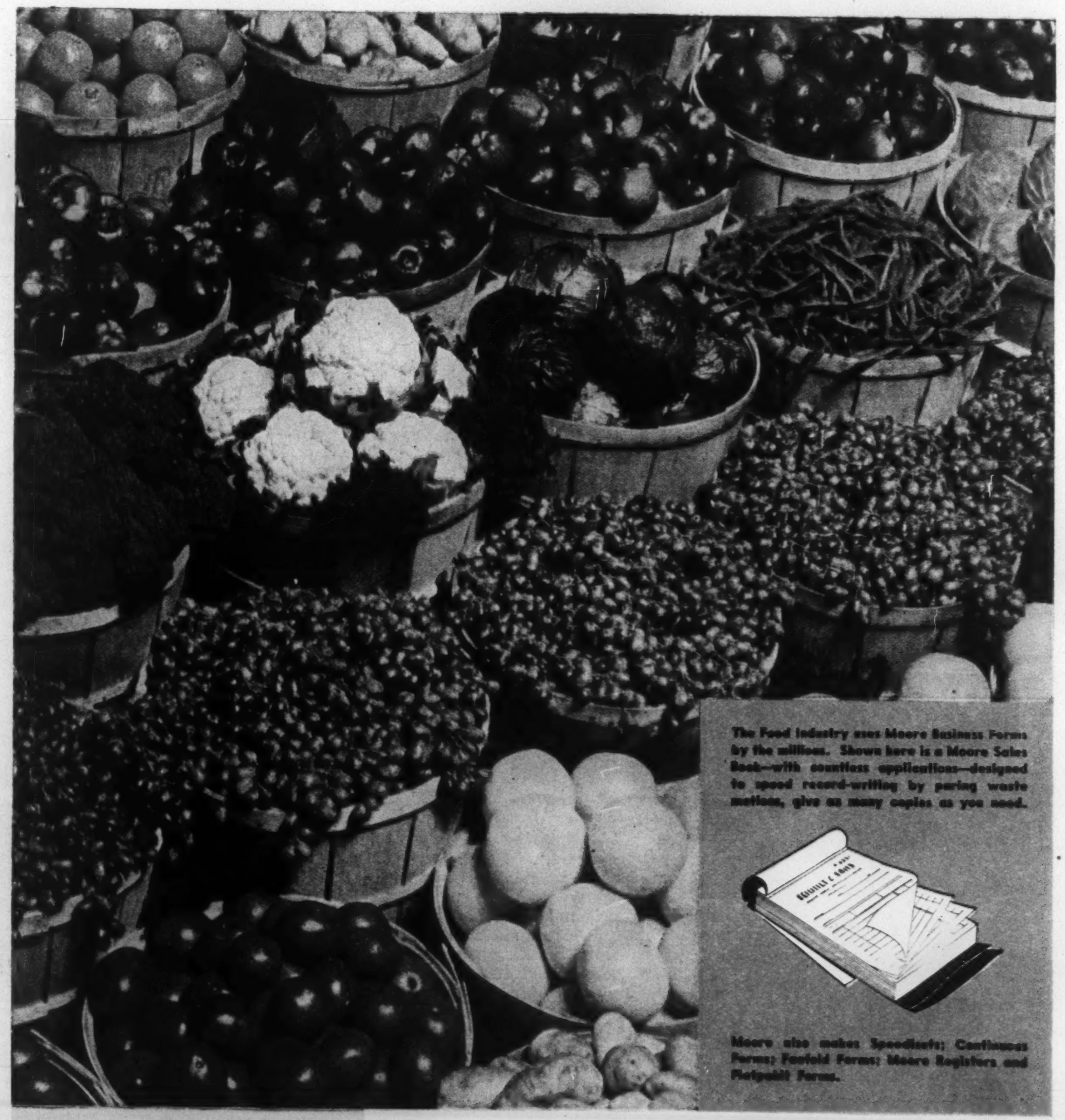
MAGYAR LAMENT

OH, in the days when he was the Raj
The B.B.C. always called him Nagy.
But now that the Reds have run him raggy
The C.B.C. says his name is Nagy.

H.M.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Summertime Ballet Is Prom Hit; Diamond Jubilee Summer School

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE smooth flow of perfectly harnessed pep demonstrated in the straight and simple dancing of spring-heeled lads and bright-eyed, graceful lassies was the contribution of the Volkoff Canadian Ballet to last week's Prom concert. The dances—Volkoff's own choreographies for a light symphony by Prokofieff, "Alley Tunes" by Guion, "Dance of the Toy Flutes" by Tschaikowsky, as "An Old Ballet Print", and selections from Smetana's "Bartered Bride" — all had an extraordinary abundance of vitality. It was unsophisticated, accomplished dancing and the audience, biggest at any Prom this year, loved it. The Smetana group, originally done by the company in Toronto Conservatory's Opera School production (S.N., May 3), had the zippy folk qualities that have made the core idea of "Oklahoma" a money-maker at the box-office and a spirit-mover with the audience.

For the past sixteen years Boris Volkoff has been turning out the best of material in dancers and causing the greatest stirs in Canada's dance circles. Several graduates have achieved success in the world of ballet, with such organizations as the Ballet Theatre, Radio City, Sadlers' Wells Ballet and various Broadway shows. The beautiful choreography of the world-famous Toronto Skating Club Carnival has often been due to the genius of Boris Volkoff.

Abundant Artistry

Certainly there was the odd slip in execution last week, inevitable in even the most workmanlike show, and not always were the men dancers as silk-smooth as their partners, but the enthusiasm, the spontaneity of movement, the artistry bursting its seams with exuberance were there to cover up. Nor were the group numbers just patchwork quilts of solo dances; there was delightful composite expression—satisfying pictures of expansive dancing. The show was completely entertaining summertime ballet with nary a gold-and-plush theatre's "Swan Lake" or "Les Sylphides" in sight. Especially noteworthy in a notable company was the work of Janet Baldwin, Wendy Canetta (a few more humorous asides in the "old print" number would have helped), and Natalie Butko.

Frieder Weissmann again successfully carried the orchestra through the breaks of latecomers in Part I, even more persistent than those of the week before. The real test for the Prom Philharmonic this season came in the "Lohengrin" Introduction to Act I, which runs the gamut of orchestral expression, and Weissmann and the orchestra answered every question like scholarship candidates. His conducting exquisitely controlled the strings and woodwinds through the tenuous building-up passages and brought forth clean-cut brass in the dynamics of the Grail vision. With like care was the concluding "Bolero" by Ravel performed but some signs of indecisiveness were noted in the Beethoven "Leonore Overture". Thinnest orchestra work of the night was in the Prokofieff symphony for the ballet. We trust that the violins—many were "riders" during the playing—would have been careful to produce a mass tone of more substantial body had the orchestra's performance been solo and not an accompaniment.

Baritone Edmund Hockridge, the guest soloist, has a pleasing enough voice and one evidently suited for radio programs, but it was quite out of place in an auditorium like Varsity Arena with a symphony orchestra. His voice lacks concert quality in volume, tone and expressiveness. We doubt if his aria from "La Traviata" was properly heard by two-thirds of the audience. In his lighter numbers he was more at home.

All Provinces Represented

Every province in Canada seems to be represented in the home addresses of music teachers now registering for the Diamond Jubilee Summer School at Toronto Conservatory of Music. Held during the entire month of July, it commences on Wednesday next and consists of six official Conservatory courses with twelve other courses in a variety of subjects.

The six main courses are Piano A given by Boris Berlin, Piano B by Mme. Kolessa, Singing by George Lambert, Choir and Ear Training by Eric Rollinson, and Theory by Dr. F. J. Horwood. These are all designed to give music teachers an opportunity for further advancement and acquaintance with the latest developments in the teaching and performance of music, while students also have the means of preparing for the regular winter season.

A special feature this year is the "Master Course" to be given by Sir Ernest MacMillan, in "Well Tempered Clavichord" by J. S. Bach. This course is designed to assist students and teachers of the piano not only in solving their problems of technique and interpretation but also in applying the knowledge of Bach's works to their study of other composers.

A wide range of subjects is covered in the group of other courses: two well-established Kindergarten methods by Boris Berlin and May Kelly Kirby, "The Essentials of Musical History" by John J. Weatherseed, two courses in the "Theory of Interpretation" by Ernest J. Farmer, and "Ear Training and Sight Singing" by Wilfred Powell.

Church music has been added this year with a course in "Service Playing, Improvisation and Organ Accompaniment" by S. Drummond Wolff, and two courses, one each for Roman Catholic and for Protestant music directors, have been prepared by John Cozens. The first will cover problems of the Liturgy, the study of the Gregorian chant and Polyphony, while the second course will suggest ways and means of improving the music of public worship, with special reference to chanting and to the use of polyphonic music.

The "Phonetic Study of Languages" will be taught by Dorothy Hill and "Acting and Drama Presentation" by E. G. Sterndale Bennett.

TAUNO HANNIKAINEN

Philip MacGregor, bass baritone, will be guest soloist at next Thursday's (July 3) Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena. He will present a group of traditional Scottish songs and arias from the works of Handel and Verdi. The guest conductor will be Tauno Hannikainen of the Duluth Symphony.

Reports of director Earle Grey's outdoor production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the quadrangle of Trinity College last week have been complimentary for its effective simplicity, brisk action, the graceful portrayal of Hermia by Marjorie Drake and the work of several other actors. Particularly appropriate was the original music composed by Godfrey Ridout, played by a string quartet and exquisitely sung by John Cozens' Tallis Choir.

Music will be given its usual prominent place at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. More than $4,000 will be distributed in prize money in the band competitions. Three scholarships of $500 each are offered in the music competitions, one for the outstanding vocalist, a second for the best violinist and the third for the leading pianist.

Philip MacGregor, bass-baritone, is to be guest soloist at next Thurs. Promenade Concert in Varsity Arena.

THE THEATRE

"Naughty Marietta" Music Still a Joy

By LUCY VAN GOGH

"NAUGHTY Marietta" is under revival at the Royal Alex. this week. It was first produced in 1910. By a curious coincidence somebody in England conceived the idea of reviving the "Red Mill," another Victor Herbert product of the same period, and the reviews of that revival reached us by airmail just as "Marietta" was opening.

Both pieces contain a lot of excellent music, which wears amazingly well; indeed the rush to revive Herbert's scores is largely due to the discovery that the extravagances of modern jazz are beginning to pall on audiences, and the consequent desire to get back to the kind of melody which belongs in the old tradition. But the difficulty is that the libretti of all these early-twentieth-century works were written largely for the exploitation of a type of comedian which has practically ceased to exist except in the films; and without the services of highly talented performers in these parts the non-musical portion of the show inevitably becomes pretty grim. The difference between the American musical comedy, written under these conditions, and the more sophisticated product of Austria will be seen when the Royal Alex. company puts on "The Merry Widow" next week.

The music of these shows is good

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enough to produce an excellent effect even when performed by singers of slightly less than Broadway calibre. and with a well-trained chorus and a competent orchestra "Naughty Marietta" has been providing good entertainment for large audiences all week. The deficiencies of the comedy side are partially compensated for by the introduction of two excellent turns of dancing of the cabaret type by Richard and Flora Stuart. Lillian Raymondi sings the title role pleasantly, and Yolande Dennis has all too little to do in the secondary role of Adah. What the piece really needs is a generous measure of reconstruction, diminishing the low comedy business, which is terribly dated, and accentuating the romantic aspects.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Warm or Silly Season Gets Official Opening in "Fiesta"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ESTHER Williams is a very pretty girl and a remarkable swimmer and there is no sight on the screen pleasanter to watch than Miss Williams sculling about dreamily with lilies in her hair, among the coral fronds and underwater flora of an artificial tank. She is mid-blonde, and nature and her special talent have given her a figure that is a triumph of pure line over mere athleticism. She looks like a nice junior at Smith and her smile is guileless of anything but a determination to please. So in "Fiesta" they make her a flashing senorita, descendant of a famous line of bull-fighters and a formidable lady toreador in her own right.

Since the star is too attractive in appearance to present herself effectively as a grotesque, the result of this peculiar casting is only mildly funny. The bull and Miss Williams, of course, never appear together, but in opposing shots, the bull plunging forward and then the star preparing for the attack and frowning in pretty concentration as though bull-fighting were an exercise in trigonometry. I can't imagine what Latin America would make of "Fiesta" but to the rest of us it is just the sort of Hollywood foolishness we have come to accept as a convention.

Bull-Fighting Children

According to the story, Esther Williams and Ricardo Montalban, a Latin newcomer, are the twin children of a famous bull-fighter, and naturally they have been practically brought up in the ring. Mario, the brother, is interested in piano and musical composition, and undertakes bull-fighting reluctantly, as a filial obligation. Maria, the sister, however, is such an enthusiast that she sometimes jumps right out of the audience and takes a turn in the arena, even when she isn't officially on the program. So when Mario walks out on a performance in a moment of distaste, Maria, in order to save the family reputation, impersonates him at the next national event. (The film doesn't bother explaining how the girlish Maria is able to trick the afficionados, who are supposed to watch these details closely, into accepting her as her six-foot sibling.) There are a number of complications and after what is probably the mildest flirtation with death ever witnessed in bull-fighting circles, both Maria and Mario are restored to the affections of their family and their public.

Mario's pianism fortunately has a lot more flourish and authority than Maria's cape-work. His masterpiece is a Mexican symphonic work which finally establishes him as a composer of talent who is wasting his time in the bull-ring—as it should, since it was written by Aaron Copland. The film is in flashing technicolor, no expense has been spared anywhere, and there is hardly a sensible motivation in the entire story; so "Fiesta" may be taken as the official opening for the warm, or silly season.

Cinderella Legend

The screen has always been fascinated by the Cinderella legend, but it isn't often we get it in such pure form as in "Cynthia". Cynthia here is a forlorn sixteen-year-old, forced by her parents and the family doctor to drudge hopelessly over her high-school text-books when she should be enjoying the adolescent pleasures natural to her youth and beauty. She is in despair as the Annual High School Dance approaches but when things look blackest her mother, in a flash of maternal insight, turns fairy godmother. She whisks up a beautiful gown and sends Cynthia off to the ball, where of course she captivates the high-school Prince Charming. Her horrid cousin and her cousin's girl-friend are outraged at this intrusion and it is only fairy-tale justice when the cousin is dumped on the dance-floor and given a good drenching from the high-school punch-bowl.

Elizabeth Taylor who plays Cynthia gives the role the girlish charm and even the fluting intonations of Snow White in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs". Adults may be held in their seats by the usual broad descriptions of American family life, even if these do imply that most adult Americans are hopelessly infantile and mean.

Calling Surgery!

Although Dr. Kildare remains under a cloud, Blair Hospital is still functioning, along with most of the original personnel. Dr. Kildare's part is now taken by James Craig, a heartier type, and in the latest of the series, "Dark Delusion", he is confronted by the problem of a beautiful psychoid whose peculiarities consist in stealing Egyptian perfume and outsize gloves and reading the poet Blake upside-down. With a little help from Dr. Gillespie (Lionel Barrymore) he is able to straighten her out satisfactorily. Psychiatry was bound to turn up sooner or later in Blair Hospital, and though "Dark Delusion" is a low-budget film the psychiatry here is just as fancy as in a Grade A picture.

SWIFT REVIEW

BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED. The Italian underground movement and Puccini's "La Tosca", ingeniously combined to provide fair drama and excellent opera. With Anna Magnani.

TIME OUT OF MIND. Screen version of Rachel Field's turn-of-the-century novel about a musical genius and his troublesome family. A long laborious film which doesn't seem worth the effort. Phyllis Calvert, Robert Hutton, Ella Rains.

COPACABANA. Groucho Marx, Carmen Miranda and dozens of beautiful Copacabana girls. The other Marx boys aren't about, but Groucho when given the opportunity can be funny enough for three.

HUMORESQUE. A remake of the Fanny Hurst melodrama, with John Garfield as the violin-prodigy and Joan Crawford as his elegant and complicated patroness.

• •

DATES FOR GIELGUD TOUR

THE dates for the Canadian tour of John Gielgud Company, playing the Restoration comedy "Love for Love", have been revised. The company will appear at the Royal Alex., Toronto, during the week of July 14. They will be in Ottawa for two nights (Mon. and Tues.) July 21 and 22 and in Montreal for four days starting Wednesday, July 23. Brian Doherty, director of the Canadian tour, announces that unfortunately the Gielgud players will not be able to appear at either Hamilton or London, as was originally hoped.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Neither Time nor Hope nor Reason Had Come as Far as Gagliani

CHRIST STOPPED AT EBOLI—by Carlo Levi—Oxford—$3.25.

CARLO Levi, painter, writer and physician, in 1935 was too outspoken an opponent of Mussolini's Fascist rule. That was what brought him, in handcuffs, to the desolate village of Gagliani in the remote southern Italian province of Lucania. So far in time and space was this region removed from the rest of the world that its remoteness was a byword among the peasants, and the town of Eboli, far to the north, was the outermost fringe of the beyond. "We are not Christians here," they said. "Christ stopped short of here, at Eboli." And by "Christians" they meant human beings.

For the next year Dr. Levi lived among these peasants, to treat their bodies, to record them and their surroundings on his canvasses, and to write of them in this book which has met with wide European acclaim. It is a curious mixture of sentiment, sanitation and ethnographic brooding; Levi treats his people almost as Malinowski treated his Trobrianders, but surmounting his sociological studies there is always his Christian realization that these people, for all their stoicism and lack of hope, are human beings with feelings of love and kindness and occasionally of blazing hate. For all that the peasants of Lucania had accepted an almost animal status, ground by forces which they neither understood nor wished to understand, the doctor-artist felt that under different conditions they could and would become individuals. That is the way he writes about them, not as a study of people with a known and accepted social background, but as beings in whom character and individuality are a sort of half-forced emergence from an almost entirely physical existence. This combination of an unusual point of view with a warm and sensitive feeling for the texture of life and environment has been transmitted to paper to produce a book of unusual interest.

Not Even a Future

Before a North American can begin to understand even remotely the forces which caused these Italian peasants to act as they did it is necessary to realize the existence of life at a level barely above that of subsistence. Labor was drudgery, food was always scarce, there was no education and there was not even that hope of future compensation which the Catholic Church so generally holds out in similar circumstances. Between the peasants and the *gente*, who were on only a moderately superior economic level, there existed a gulf of hate which did not flare up only because of the hopelessness which had become absolute passivity. And among the village "upper classes" there were factions and feuds of almost unbelievable pettishness; among all the people there was a complete absence of morality in the normal sense, yet there was absolute submission to established custom centuries old. Thus, while promiscuity and illegitimacy were widespread and accepted, it was considered quite shameful that a woman patient of seventy should visit the doctor unaccompanied. The impingement of the Fascist power was practically without effect; to be sure the Mayor and the *carabinieri* bullied the people in the name of the new rulers, but since they had always been bullies "the fellows in Rome" didn't matter particularly. Neither had World War I in any way widened the community horizons. Of far greater significance had been the emigration to the United States and the shiny tools and implements which came back as gifts, but most of all the crash of 1929 which had brought back so many of those "Americans" to sink bitterly once more to the peasant level of despair.

In this atmosphere of brutish existence, dominated as much by witchcraft and superstition as by any other motivating factor, Carlo Levi spent his year. His dog *Barone* to the people possessed a mystical significance, his witch housekeeper taught him the secrets of charms and philters, and for the most time he helped the sick as much as his medical skill and lack of drugs and equipment permitted, and painted his pictures. For him the community developed sympathy and affection; political prisoners were always referred to as "exiles"; "Someone in Rome had it in for you" the peasants would say. And when his freedom was given back, so much had he grown away from the world and into this life of simplicity, and pigs and donkeys and children, that he was almost sorry to go.

"Christ Stopped at Eboli", for all its sombre sordidness, is a refreshing literary venture. It is free from political implication of any sort, but its social significance is deep. Give the people of Gagliani some quinine to combat the pervading malaria, give them some bridges and irrigation and trees and the picture would not be as it was, and is. For the rest of the world, Carlo Levi has painted an honest, sympathetic and illuminating picture of a tiny corner of humanity. Maybe, some day, for the peasants of Lucania, there will be hope.

Fletcher Pratt, naval historian turned gourmet, who with Robeson Bailey, professor of English, put down their very decided views on food in "A Man And His Meals". See below.

Brute-Feeding

A MAN AND HIS MEALS—by Fletcher Pratt and Robeson Bailey—Oxford $3.00.

PREJUDICES, carefully cultivated, neatly expressed, make good reading; therefore, this book, which is a loosely organized bundle of such on the fine art of eating, can be recommended. It is a bedside-table piece rather than a kitchen reference — a series of essays on food and man, with enough illuminating flashes from history, literature and ethnology to bring even the dyspeptic back for more. It offers no help to the harassed housewife looking for something different for dinner, and there isn't even a proper recipe in the 250 pages.

But Messrs. Pratt and Bailey have plenty to say as to cooking procedures and food as they like it. They make their own admittedly arbitrary classification of vegetables: (1) the starches and vegetable proteins; (2) the non-starchy root vegetables; (3) the buds and blossoms; (4) the leafy greens: and (5) the fruit-vegetables such as cucumbers, squash, etc.— and they agree with French chefs that vegetables are the most difficult items in the whole catalogue of cookery. Boiling, the common American method, is, they sigh, part of the appalling British influence which still hangs over this continent's eating habits.

Worse than that, though, is the modern "landscape" school of cookery which beguiles a decently hungry male with parsley and paprika and other decor; and most sinister of all threats to the enjoyment of good food is the "accursed tribe" of dietitians who "eat with their minds" as distinct from practically all other womenkind who "eat with their eyes".

The normal North American man is, the authors insist, a highly carnivorous creature, and once a good cook — or even a conscientious beginner — gets that fact under his belt it will be simple enough to put the right foodstuffs there too. Pratt and Bailey's first chapter is devoted to "The Essential Meal", a pleasant discursion on broiled beefsteak, bread and butter, some sliced tomatoes or onions, a half-bottle of good wine, and a bit of fresh fruit. You are told (in eight pages of solid text) how to recognize and select the best cut of steak; how to season it delicately; how to operate the stove. You are also advised that the best steak cookery is achieved over a campfire, and therefore should you want to come as close to perfection as possible indoors, you can always use the living room fireplace. They don't mention what happens to the broadloom or the tiling or, heaven protect us, the wife, but, after all, this is a book about men's cooking and men's eating. And everyone knows that cleaning up is a woman's business.

FOR THE RECORD

A World of Horses, by James Reynolds. (McClelland & Stewart, $5.00) Beautifully produced book illustrated with drawings and photographs by the author. "A conversation piece devoted to all aspects of the subject . . . the way a human regards a horse and the way a horse regards a human." Mr. Reynolds is described as "a traveller (who) is a writer of extraordinary ability, a painter of brilliant performance and a raconteur par excellence, all in one frame."

Logic for the Millions, by A. E. Mander. (Philosophical Library, $3.00) "People with untrained minds should no more expect to think clearly and logically than people who have never learnt and never practised can expect to find themselves good carpenters, golfers, bridge-players or pianists." This book is offered as a guide for people who recognize the need for clarity in modern life.

The Law and Practice of Medicine, by K. G. Gray, M.D., K.C. (Ryerson, $1.50) Every member of the medical profession (and many of the legal as well) will welcome this compact volume by one of Canada's outstanding authorities. Without verbosity it covers most of the incidents involving the law likely to arise from normal practice.

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THE MELTING POT

Frills for an Iron Curtain

By J. N. HARRIS

"WELL, I guess that Yugoslav ship must be nearly home by now," Mr. Boldoze said.

"Any day now," we replied.

"Don't you wonder what would make people leave a free land of plenty to go back and half starve behind that iron curtain?"

"Often."

"And yet," Mr. Boldoze went on, "there those hunkies go, taking all their dough with them. A bunch of hunkies and squareheads that ought to be proud to breathe the Canadian air. Taking money away from honest Canadians, that's all they're doing."

"Wait a minute—."

"Don't interrupt. I've got nothing against foreigners at all. Some of them are damn good workers at rough manual labor, and they'll work for less than some of our own people. But you just got to look at their houses to see what a dirty lot of beggars they are. If they want to go back, let 'em, that's what I say, but don't let them take good Canadian money with them."

"What should we do with their money?"

"Keep it here. Why, we let these hunkies come over here and live in their own section of the town and keep all their native customs and then they pull that stuff. Do you know, I had to move on account of them. Bunch of foreign kids at the same school with my boy. I don't want him playing with kids like that and picking up their dirty habits, so what do I have to do? Move!"

"That's really hard lines."

"Sure. I can tolerate these foreigners when they know their place, but how often do they? They aren't content with the kinda work they do at home. They start muscling in everywhere, taking jobs from honest Canadians and ruining good residential districts."

"Do you think they'll improve?"

"Improve? Nonsense!" said Mr. Boldoze. "Why some of them hunkies go on thirty years or so talking their broken linko or jabbering some hunky language. They don't *want* to become good Canadians. But what I can *not* understand is why they would leave a free country like Canada to go back to slavery behind that iron curtain."

"No," we replied, "it's quite incomprehensible. It must have been some sort of propaganda."

JUST to clear up confusion that exists concerning singers and politics, we have analysed the situation and the parties involved in the controversy.

First of all, there are two singers involved:

1. Paul Robeson. A first-class singer and actor, and a follower of the Communist party line.

2. Kirsten Flagstad. Also a first-class singer. She returned to German-occupied Norway to live with her Quisling husband during the war.

Then there are the parties to the controversy.

First of all, there are the people who like to go and listen to singers, and don't care about politics. They are not confused.

Then there are the people who like to listen to singers but don't like to listen to politics on the same program. They are a little confused.

THEN there is Walter Winchell, who likes to read Hooperatings, but doesn't care about singers. He has waged a brave battle against Americanazis and has been chief war correspondent of his own battle, as well as his own cheer-leader. He thinks that everybody ought to attend Madame Flagstad's concerts with rotten eggs, and that the concerts should not be allowed, and he thinks that Paul Robeson's concerts ought to be allowed but that nobody ought to attend.

The left wing thinks that Robeson's concerts should be encouraged, but less time should be wasted on singing, while Madame Flagstad's ought to be banned because, although she doesn't talk politics, she might have Bad Thoughts.

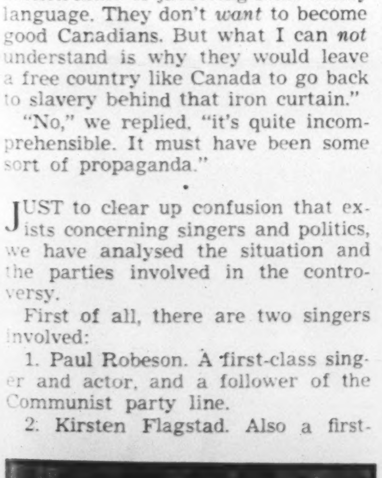
The middle of the road wonders why Flagstad was admitted to the U.S.A. at all, when war-weary members of the various undergrounds can't get a trip, and why Paul Robeson wants to talk when he sings so much better.

THE U.S. Government is embarrassed because it can't very well refuse admission to a lady with a perfectly valid passport, and the Norwegian Government is embarrassed, because, although it is extremely reserved in its endorsation of Madame Flagstad, it can very well use any dollars she may bring back.

The impresarios want any drawing card, regardless of politics.

Finally there are the people who would ban all politics mixed with singing in order to gag the Communists, comparable to throwing a mackerel to catch a sprat, the people who would ban all politics mixed with singing in order to abate a public nuisance, which might endanger their right to sing God Save the King after a Progressive Conservative rally, and the fine, honest, die-hards who want a good, strong, and completely discriminatory law against one kind of politics mixed with singing.

You pays your money and you takes your choice.



"Joan", a portrait of Joan Michener, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Michener, Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Ontario. This painting by John Alfsen was recently included in this artist's exhibition of portraits at Eaton's Art Galleries in Toronto.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Constructive Philosophy For Our Time: "What Must I Do?"

By MARGARET McWILLIAMS, LL.D.

"WHAT do you consider a positive philosophy which will serve a reasoning person in a confused era?"

MRS. McWILLIAMS

This question, which I am asked to answer, is the most vital question of today. We, who because of education or experience have reached that degree of development which entitles us to be called reasoning persons, have not yet found the answer. We are still searching for the way out of the confusion of thought which is preventing definite action. It seems necessary first to enquire into the causes of this confusion of thought.

That the world after the last war would be different all of us, who were adult in the first world war, knew. The old pleasant comfortable life with its implicit belief that everything would be better and better as life went on, had vanished as completely as if it had never existed. We knew that life after this war would likewise be different but the years between the wars had not been so happy that we felt any regret. We could foresee years of patient endeavor since obviously it was impossible to destroy with violence and ruthless cruelty for six years and then at once to renew what had been physically destroyed, still less to mend broken spirits or to revive lost loyalties and beliefs.

What we did not foresee was the terrible degree of confusion and frustration of mind and spirit which has come upon us. Dominated by a passionate effort to win the war, rejoicing in the cooperation which made victory possible, we believed that the cooperation would continue and we were ready for the necessary effort. The enthusiasm created by the achievements of the San Francisco Conference is testimony to this. Then the cooperation vanished; the enthusiasm waned. The passionate desire to win the peace is not now apparent as was the passionate determination to win the war. Over all hangs the shadow of the atomic bomb, and we wander in a dim twilight.

In order to arrive at a positive philosophy from which the impetus to action may flow, it is necessary to do some clear thinking about this world in which we must act if we and our civilization are not to be doomed to a slow death. Civilizations have died before. They can die again.

The English historian and philosopher, Arnold Toynbee, has made clear to us that it is by meeting and conquering the challenges they have encountered that civilizations have lived and developed. What are the challenges which western civilization, of which Canada is a part, has to meet today? Perhaps if we analyze and thus clarify them the twilight will become less dim.

Three Challenges

It seems to me that three challenges confront us.

1. The challenge of the discovery of atomic energy. Scientists have thundered in our ears of its potentialities for the destruction of as well as for the great good of mankind. The immensity of the problems it has raised has shocked us into a condition in which we have ears that do not hear. It seems beyond our comprehension. We forget that the genius of man discovered this mighty weapon for good and evil and that it is, therefore, for man to conquer its power for evil and develop its potentialities for good.

2. The challenge to western civilization by the Russian communist ideology. This is the most deadly challenge of the three. It is a war to the death, not between peoples, but between liberal democracy and materialism. As we watch the Russian influence spreading, a deadly fear is taking possession of us, numbing us, defeating us in our own minds and spirits. We have let drop into the back reaches of our thinking the indubitable fact that our civilization, the liberal democracy for which so short a time ago we were willing to die, has its root in a belief in God and in the teachings of Jesus. All that we prize most comes out of our belief in the value of the individual which the supporters of communist ideology utterly discard. We ought to be a flaming force proclaiming continually the power of this belief.

Instead too many of us assume an intellectual superiority, or an attitude of complete neglect. We have for so long thought of our religious beliefs as being our own private possessions that we hesitate even to bring the names of God and Jesus into our daily conversations. Yet the cold fact faces us that it is only by proving to the world that our liberal democracy, which has flowered under the influence of Christianity, brings more happiness, more well-being to everyone within its sunlight that the fight with communist ideology will be won.

3. The challenge of the immense misery in those parts of the world ruined by war. In our happy conditions in Canada, realization of the wreckage, which has come to millions of our fellowmen, is difficult. Again we have ears that do not hear, eyes that do not see. We do go part of the way. Gifts of food and clothing go forward steadily but not yet do we realize that we must go to the very last mile.

Because of the immensity of apparent remoteness of these challenges and probably also because of the comparative spiritual and physical strain of the war years even in Canada where we were safe and lived in comfort and plenty, we have fallen into a kind of mental and spiritual malaise. In this condition too many shrug their shoulders and say "What can I, a single individual, do? Nothing." This is the wrong answer. It is, moreover, a perilous answer.

A reading of the chapter on "The Uses of Adversity" in Toynbee's great "Study of History," provides a powerful stimulant for finding the right answer and, indeed, the right question which is "What must I do?" For these challenges must be met and answered if we are to survive. It is the wrong answer in another way for in it is implied a denial of the fundamental idea of liberal democracy which is that every individual is a member of the democracy and shares in its responsibilities as well as in its privileges. Those privileges are among our most prized possessions. Thankfulness that we have them should produce willingness to accept the responsibilities.

The truth of the situation into which we have allowed ourselves to drift is, it seems to me, that we are

MARGARET Stovel (Toronto University '96) wife of the Hon. R. F. McWilliams, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, has been one of Canada's leading women thinkers and workers in public affairs for many years. As a member of the Winnipeg City Council she achieved many much needed reforms. One of her earliest interests was the International Federation of University Women, which is holding its Ninth Conference in Toronto, August 11-16. Mrs. McWilliams' article is the first of several articles on "A Constructive Philosophy for Our Time" by prominent members of the International Federation of University Women.

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in danger of becoming masterless men and women. As such we are a danger to our true selves. We minimize the power of our country for service and so affect the whole world. All history shows that the human being feels the need of following a master, and desires to find one whom he can follow with confidence. That master may take many forms. It may be a person; it may be a cause; it may be an ideal; it may be a powerful motive. What master then shall we choose under whose service we can find the way out of the confusion into which we have allowed ourselves to sink?

For those who are strong enough to accept it, there is one clear way and one exalted master—the way of life taught by Jesus. But some are not willing, or not able, to accept this Master. So we must seek to define our master in other terms. It must be a master leading us into the true way of life the end of which is the realization of the Kingdom of God on earth.

Four years ago Sir Richard Livingstone gave some lectures at the University of Toronto which have greatly influenced my thinking so I must refer to them here. He suggests that we take as our master—excellence. Lest this be thought merely a vague high ideal, he points out that the desire for excellence is something all men share. Everyone wishes to be thought of as doing whatever he does, well. He is offended by being told that he is not doing it well. Moreover says Sir Richard: "Always, soon or late, humanity turns to excellence as a flower turns to the sun; mankind crucifies Christ and executes Socrates; and they die amid derision and hatred; but in the end they receive the homage of the whole world. The first-rate is always the accepted goal of humanity."

Having accepted this master for myself, I can testify that under this philosophy for living the path begins to straighten, the light on the way to brighten.

What does it mean to take excellence for one's master translated into every-day language? It means nothing more or less than to seek the first-rate, according to one's capacity, in all the essentials of living. We learn the first-rate from the thought and actions of the great ones of the human race accessible to all through their writings and the records of their lives. So we gradually become able to distinguish between the first-rate and the second-rate and third-rate which many of us lazily choose and then to follow only the first-rate. It means in actual day-by-day living never doing less than we can; never doing anything less well than we can.

None of us will in one life-time reach complete excellence, but that is no reason why we should not strive to attain it.

Shall we think a little of the first steps which will follow the acceptance of excellence as our master? The whole world—our families, our communities, our countries—stands in need of tolerance if we are to win our way through the present difficulties and differences. We shall, therefore, cease to talk intolerantly; we shall begin to protest intolerant speech and thought in others. We shall seek knowledge so that expressions of opinions on world affairs may be based on facts. Our own country needs above everything else unity, racial and economic. We shall, therefore, banish prejudice and patiently seek knowledge and understanding. The great need of the world is peace; the great desire of the peoples of the world is for peace. We shall, therefore, cease this foolish talk of a coming war and inform ourselves thoroughly of all that is being done to foster peace.

Said Trygve Lie in Winnipeg a short time since: "I ask you to believe that no responsible government in the world seriously believes that anything can be gained by a new war. I do not need to tell you that people themselves shudder at the very thought of a new war. It is not only a question of their hating war; they would not even stand for another war."

So, we may abandon fear—a destructive force—and with good heart under our master turn to patient effort for peace. Disappointed that the United Nations has not made more headway, we impatiently decry it. Our master will lead us to give it of our best, study it, support it, knowing that in it lies the only hope we have. My ardent wish is to see thousands of Canadians flocking to join United Nations societies so that our government and the world may know beyond question that Canada is ready to give her best effort to create one world which is, in truth, our ideal.

Raise Level Of Democracy

And, finally, let us think for a moment of the greatest of the three challenges and of what it demands from us. It is nothing less than that we shall raise the level of our own democracy to the end that we may do our part in proving to the world, now caught between the two ideologies, that liberal democracy, rooted in Christianity, has more to offer to the individual man than any other doctrine. When we turn to this field, our master will show us that we must work unceasingly, patiently and tolerantly to remove want, and disease and, above all, fear from all our people. There are countless agencies now striving towards this end. They offer to all opportunity to share in this tremendous enterprise by active work or whole-hearted support.

Much more might be said. There is work for every individual. This philosophy will never let us answer "Nothing" to the question: "What can I do?" It will rather make each individual ask "What is it that I can best do?" What we need now in addition to the best gifts which our varying capacities, training and experience enable us to offer, is faith that events will work out to the glory of God and the fulfilment of His purpose. It must be a faith firm enough to support hope, courage, endurance and a willingness to work for the great cause.

An original design begins to take form in a "Canada Quilt." The Canadian National Exhibition is sponsoring a quilting competition in which individuals or women's organizations will make a picture quilt of Canada. Prize for the most artistic quilt entered is one hundred dollars.

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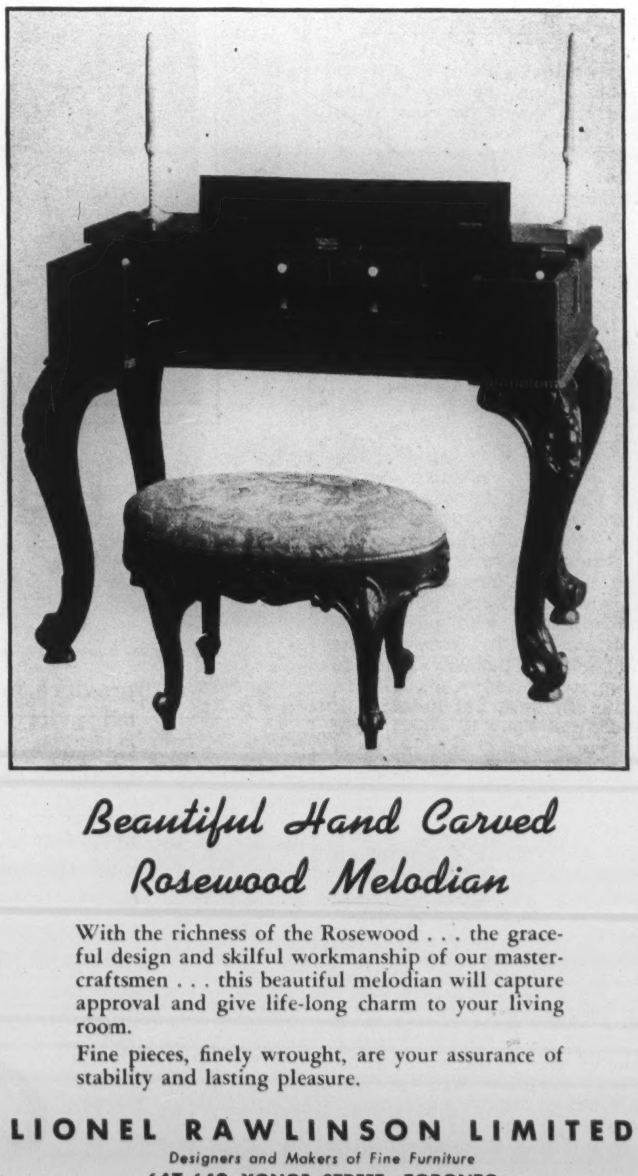
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LONDON LETTER

Local Socialist Reforms Require Heavier Charges on Taxpayers

By P. O'D.

London.

REFORM is an expensive business, as our Socialist rulers are finding out, even in such more humble spheres of their activities as the borough and rural district councils of the country. By a well-planned series of commando-raids on what had hitherto been very largely a preserve of the more leisured classes, the Socialists obtained control of many of these councils. At once they set about making changes — many of them badly needed, perhaps, or at least very desirable, but most of them costing a good deal of money.

One result has been to send the local rates sky-rocketing in a way that has terrified the poor devils of property-owners or renters whose responsibility it is to pay them. As might be expected, this effect has been most pronounced in the poorest districts, where reform was most badly needed, but where there is least money to meet the cost of it.

Now the Chancellor of the Exchequer is coming to the rescue of the local authorities, who have been getting nearer and nearer to the financial rocks, and more and more frightened by the roaring of the dreadful breakers there. He is lending them money at low rates of interest, he is paying them subsidies, he is taking over the cost of hospitals and outdoor relief. But naturally someone has to pay the bill. What is happening is that the burden is being shifted from the shoulders of the ratepayer to those of the taxpayer for whom nobody seems to have any sympathy.

"The present Government," says the beneficent Mr. Dalton, "will go down in history as having given British local authorities a new deal. We are putting into practice the old precept, 'Bear ye one another's burdens', and carrying out the Socialist principle, 'To each according to his needs'."

It may be that all this is just and reasonable. It may be only fair that poor districts should be assisted out of the national pocket. But if this means that local authorities can now go forward with all sorts of worthy but probably expensive schemes, and simply send the bill in to Whitehall, the burden, added to all the other burdens, may become more than even the national finances can bear. There is no pocket, however capacious, that cannot finally be emptied, if there are enough hands dipping out of it. And this particular pocket seems to be getting dangerously light.

Sound Business

Collecting books, except for the obvious and sensible purpose of reading them, is just as apt to become fantastic as any other form of collecting, though there is probably a good deal more to be said for it. A book is always a book, whether or not the collector, who pays some enormous sum for it because it is a rare first edition, has any intention of reading it or not. Generally he hasn't the slightest, but he could if he wished, and there is a real thrill about even glancing into a great work of literature in its original form.

There are a few books so rare and of such immense literary and historical importance, that it is almost an impertinence for a private collector to own them at all. They should be in museums, kept as cherished national treasures. One such was sold the other day at Sotheby's, the great book-mart of London. It was a copy of the first volume of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever to be printed from movable metal type—nearly 500 years ago! It is in perfect condition and in the original binding. Under the circumstances, it is perhaps not surprising that it should have brought the record price of £22,000.

As an instance of the way in which the price of such treasures has gone steadily up, it is interesting to learn that the former owner of this copy bought it at Sotheby's in 1908 for £2,050 from Lord Amherst of Hackney, who had acquired it in 1884 for a mere £500—which however may not have seemed so very mere at that time. Collecting rare first editions may be a mild form of mania, but it can also be very sound business. In this case it was.

Something in the Air

The theatres continue to have a hard struggle. Every few days one hears of some production of merit being withdrawn after a short run, and of others being barely able to keep going. Only a little while ago theatrical managers were turning money away — regretfully, no doubt, but with an olympian calm. Now they are trying hard to get enough in to pay the bills; and they are far from olympian about it. The boom is very dead.

There are of course a few smash hits — "Oklahoma", for instance, which is packing Drury Lane — but even long-established successes are being affected. Some of these have recently gone. Others will soon go.

Two or three weeks back I visited a musical comedy, clever, amusing, well-produced, and with one of London's most popular comedians as its star. The house was half full. I spoke to a couple of the theatre staff about it, and they professed to be mystified — couldn't understand it, had been playing to capacity, must be the sudden warm weather. But they talked like people who didn't expect to be believed. They weren't. There was dissolution in the air. You felt like walking around on tiptoe, and speaking in whispers.

All sorts of reasons are given for the slump — including the high price of cigarettes. The warm weather may really have something to do with it, that and Double Summer Time. There are a lot of other pleasant things to do on these long, warm, bright evenings. But chiefly the trouble is the high cost of production, high wages, high rents, high everything.

On top of all this comes the Entertainment Tax, which hits the small struggling show just as hard as the big successful one. The tax collector makes no allowance for losses or profits. He takes his cut regardless of what happens to the patient. Compared to the Treasury, Shylock was a sugar daddy.

Map Legend...

1. Water power
2. Furs
3. Mixed farming
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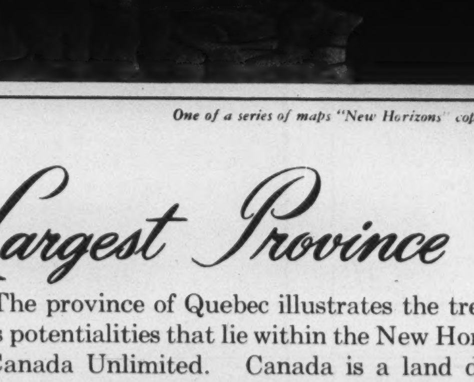

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Fine Arts and Puppets on Martello Towers

By FORREST JOHNSON

Queen's University Summer School of Fine Arts is Canada's finest east of Banff. Since it is rated one of the best on the continent, many U.S. students attend. Courses in art, music, drama, dancing, even puppet show presentation, are given by experts in the restful surroundings of a beautiful college campus.

HOLLYWOOD has begun to look towards Kingston in its search for dramatic talent. A Queen's student is exhibiting art this year in New York—her picture having been chosen as one of the best 50 in a nation-wide contest among Canadian women artists. Ballet is flourishing in the old city and tentative plans call for the production of an entire opera in Kingston this summer. Queen's Summer School of Fine Arts has truly come of age.

The 105-year-old university has once more stalked firmly and successfully off the path of reaction laid out for it by its founders. As it did 50 years ago, when Canadian women first wanted to become medical doctors, Queen's has begun to blaze another trail through the jungle of the demands of modern education. Its Summer School of Fine Arts is the most complete one in Canada, east of Banff.

But if the university's outlook is strictly a 1947 one, its atmosphere has lost little of the savor of the Kingston of 1843 when Queen's was born. Music, drama, and painting instructors in Kingston still look to the city's past for inspiration. The ballet mistress draws on the last century for diversion from the harsh beauty of today's tastes.

A course in art may hardly have been expected by the student of 1853 who, according to D. D. Calvin in Queen's University at Kingston, wrote his impressions on arriving in the city by boat via the Rideau. He wrote of "the city with its tall spires and little forest of masts—Cataraqui bridge seemed a marvel spanning such a breadth of water—how formidable to the rustic imagination did the martello tower appear, rising out of the water—the guns peering over the walls of the market battery."

Today it is those very same characteristics of Kingston that School of Fine Arts students are taught to see—and to study. It is pictures of masts of the Yacht Club vessels that are recaptured on canvas by senior students to be shown in art galleries across Canada. It is the Cataraqui bridge and the martello towers that provide subjects for budding artists first trying out their aptitudes under expert guidance.

The historic "Old Arts Building" on the university grounds has again come into its own. The centre of university life at one time, Convocation Hall there has long since outgrown its usefulness for the huge convocation gatherings. But it is still the centre of fine arts study. Its noble vaulted ceilings look down during the summers on a complete little theatre for drama, music, and ballet productions.

The Summer School of Fine Arts is the brain child of André Bieler, one of Canada's best known painters and resident artist at Queen's since art was introduced as a degree subject in 1937.

Mr. Bieler held that artists, other than those seeking credit towards a degree, might profitably be accorded the privileges of the regular summer school work. His arguments proved correct when those in charge agreed to put his idea into practice.

The presence at the summer classes of serious artists such as Mrs. D. M. Jemmett and Miss Gwen Dawson, who are already becoming recognized in the Canadian world of painting, has proved both a help and inspiration to younger students who may be dabbling in art for the sole purpose of finding a bit of variation from routine academic studies.

Their Own Gallery

The Association of Canadian Artists was inaugurated at Kingston since the opening of the Summer School of Fine Arts. And the Senate Room of the Old Arts Building has become a little art gallery of itself, where are displayed outstanding work of students and the art of renowned Canadian painters.

Students have had the benefit of training under such teachers as Edwin Holgate, A.R.C.A., R.C.A.; Caven Atkins of Toronto; John Alford; Peter Brieger; Jack Humphrey. Last year Carl Schaeffer, former official war artist with the R.C.A.F., was Professor Bieler's assistant. Mr. Schaeffer has been engaged again for this summer's session.

No less outstanding are the accomplishments of the drama section of the school. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral", the first North American production of A. Finogeneva's "Distant Point", the first Canadian production of Kenward's "Cry Havoc", and the first amateur production in Canada of Coward's "Blithe Spirit" have all been given in Kingston under the general supervision of Dr. William Angus, Queen's director of dramatics. With the director have worked such well-known drama and speech authorities as C. B. Rittenhouse and Bertha Merovitz of Montreal, Cecile de Banke of Wellesley College, Dr. Georgiana Von Tornow of Penn Hall Junior College, and Kathleen Elliot of Forest Hill.

It is on the strength of the drama school's consistently high standard of production that Warner Brothers has arranged, this year, to have a talent scout in Kingston to find possible new additions to the Hollywood roster of screen stars.

Short though the term is—six weeks—the former director of music, Dr. Frank L. Harrison, well known Canadian composer, has found it possible to produce such an opera as Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas". Each summer also full symphony and choral concerts have been prepared and produced.

Musical director this year is Dr. Graham George, who is well-known for his orchestral compositions, one of which won him the Composers', Authors' and Publishers' Association of Canada Award in 1943. Dr. George hopes this year to present a complete opera with full ballet.

Ballet was the first addition to the three subjects which made up the original fine arts school. Since 1943 it has been under direction of Bettina Byers, principal of Academy of Ballet in Toronto and Eastern Canada representative of the Royal Academy of Ballet in London, England. The only summer course in Royal Academy Ballet offered east of Winnipeg, the course attracts many men and women, those who have their eye on ballet as a profession as well as those whose study of the dance is for purely cultural purposes. Miss Byers is assisted by Marjorie Haskins, whose specialty is modern and ball-room dancing.

It is in the combination of the ballet and ball-room types that even the dancing classes are bound up with the inescapable tradition which surrounds Queen's. Once a week last summer hundreds of students, of all types, braved the heat to join in a general night class in Strauss waltzing, where they learned to do by doing.

That the School of Fine Arts should have branched into manual arts this year is only natural. Its proposed course in puppetry which is already attracting many inquiries, will include the making and dressing of puppets and the presentation of a puppet show. If the first puppet show depicts an attack by the enemy on one of Kingston's martello towers, the newest course will only have travelled the same road as the original studies—the road which ties the ancient with the modern.

There will likely be a bit of discrepancy from actual history though. It was the Americans who were feared when the towers were built a hundred years ago; if the address files of the past five years can be used as a criterion, a good percentage of the puppet-students this year will be from the United States.

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The 80th Annual General Meeting of Vickers Limited was held on May 30th in London

Sir Archibald Jamieson, the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: Our main problem in 1946 has continued to be the replacement of our armament work by commercial productions, and if we remember that our own specialised commercial products were few in number we have achieved greater success than might have been anticipated. It is an indication of the extent of this conversion that whereas the Works were wholly employed on Armament work at the end of the war, analysis of productive wages reveals that for the last month of 1946 the expenditure on commercial work was about 80 per cent of the total. I must, however, make it plain to our Stockholders once more than in addition to expanding our commercial activities it is our policy to maintain our specialised capacity for the wide range of armaments for which this Company has built up a world-wide reputation, and also to retain the highly qualified staff of specialists necessary for the design of such products. Stockholders will realise that this policy involves them in unremunerative expenditure in maintaining this capacity as a reserve for possible future national demands.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSITION

In our efforts to carry through the changeover to commercial work, we have had disappointments and difficulties. Firstly, there was an inadequacy in numbers of certain types of labour. Secondly, we are suffering from an acute shortage of many materials and only recently our steel allocations for shipbuilding and other purposes have been reduced seriously. Thirdly, we have had rising costs, which shake the confidence of our customers and contribute to the feeling of insecurity both at home and in the export markets of the world. Fourthly, there has been unavoidable delay in carrying out our programme of modernisation and re-equipment.

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In our Engineering Works we have been involved in a considerable amount of rebuilding and restoration, and the re-arrangement of plant to deal effectively with the large volume of commercial orders which have been secured.

The sale and production of the "Viking" proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review. In 1946 we were honoured by an order for four special "Viking" Aircraft to form part of the King's Flight and to accompany His Majesty on his South African Tour. Our technical staff are well advanced with the design of the Civil Transport Aircraft which should ultimately replace the "Viking", and it is hoped that the prototype will be flown in the early part of 1948. During the summer of 1946, Supermarine flew their first prototype single jet aircraft.

FINANCIAL POLICY

The Profit and Loss Account was drawn up on lines which I may describe colloquially as conservative. It was prepared at a time when the Country was emerging from an acute stage of the "fuel crisis" and consequently at a time when we could make a close estimate of the actual cost to Vickers Armstrongs of the stoppage of work; this estimate was in the neighbourhood of £350,000 and that amount has been appropriated from a reserve not now required and specifically set aside for the purpose of meeting that cost. In addition there are bound to be consequential delays in completing contracts. This is one of the reasons which prompted us to set aside the sum of £950,000 to cover possible losses on contracts in hand, and I am satisfied that this was a wise and necessary precaution.

VISITS TO THE DOMINIONS

Your Executive Directors have been active in visiting the Dominions. I myself have recently returned from a two months visit to Australia and New Zealand, and during this short time, thanks to the courtesy of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and my friends in New Zealand, I was able to see and understand many of their activities. Sir Robert Micklem has visited Canada, and Sir Ronald Weeks and Major Kilner have been to South Africa. The object of these visits is to renew old contacts and friendships which had to be neglected during those long years of war, and to investigate new developments and conditions in these great and progressive countries; and to ascertain whether as time goes on we can make some useful contributions to their further development.

In South Africa and adjoining territories our Subsidiary, Vickers and Metropolitan Carriage (South Africa) Limited, represents the Group Companies, and I am satisfied that the prospects for increased business in that field are encouraging. In India also where the principle Group Companies are served by Vickers (India) Ltd., I am hopeful of expanding business. The well-known firm of Killick Nixon & Co. were appointed Managing Agents of Vickers (India) Ltd. as from 1st January, 1947. In Australia, Sir Keith Smith gives us most valued service in his capacity as General Representative of the Vickers Group, and in New Zealand, Messrs. Cory, Wright & Salmon Ltd. act as our agents and efficiently handle our interests in many and varied directions.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

If we are given adequate raw materials and reasonable supplies of our other requirements, we have at our disposal the necessary skill and craftsmanship in our Management and Work, people, and the necessary cash to make a very solid contribution to the export markets and the essential requirements of the home market, but at the present time there is every indication that supplies will be inadequate for our requirements. However, the conservative policy that has been followed for many years has placed your Company in a position where the Stockholders can look forward to the 1947 Report with reasonable confidence.

The Report was adopted.

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FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE OTHER PAGE

The First Dominion Day

By A.R.M.L.

IN 1867, the Prime Minister of Britain was the Earl of Derby, a statesman of indifferent qualities, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was Lord Carnarvon, and the great Disraeli (soon to become Prime Minister) was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord John Russell, the Whig pilot of the Canadian Act of Union, 1840, had just given way to this Conservative administration. The British North America Act had been worked out by the colonial premiers meeting in London, Dec. 6, 1866-Feb. 9, 1867, and received the royal assent, March 29.

In 1867, colonial possessions were regarded with some repugnance by both British parties, and Confederation was looked upon as an escape from Imperial responsibilities — a half-way house to Annexation. The B.N.A. Act excited virtually no interest in Parliament.

The references in the document which is printed below to other details of the period will be readily recognized — Disraeli's "millstone" speech, for example, or his Crystal Palace speech of 1870, remarkably anticipated in the closing paragraph. Who Mr. Bumperley Bunker was is not clear. He was referred to, at the time, only as "a colonial gentleman long resident in London". He appears to have had access to "inside information"; his observation on events relating to Confederation are therefore of considerable interest on this eightieth anniversary of them.

A.R.M.L.

"London, 29th February, 1867.

"I happened to meet Lord Carnarvon at my club the other day. He is an old friend of mine and so we fell at once into a discussion of the subject uppermost in his mind, the proposal for uniting our British American colonies in what it is the fashion to term 'a federal union'. As a former Upper Canadian, the proposal is naturally of much interest to me. I well remember how in my youth in 'Muddy York', now your thriving town of Toronto, we were fearful of the French, who then outnumbered us. Relieved indeed was everyone when, on Lord John's bringing down his bill for the union of the two provinces, it appeared that he had had the wisdom to disregard Durham's extreme proposals for 'representation by population'. The Act of Union, you will recall, gave to Upper Canada the same number of Assemblymen as had Lower Canada. Since Lower Canada had the larger population, Russell's loyalty in thus protecting the rights of outnumbered British subjects should never be forgotten.

"No British province, Carnarvon and I agreed, can be expected to put up indefinitely with inequalities of representation, now that the British outnumber the French. At least, I ventured to put this point, and I understood Carnarvon to concur. There is much to be said for Mr. Brown's scheme, which, I understand, in your free and easy colonial way, you call over there 'Rep. by Pop.' But how is it to be obtained? The French, however obstructively, will argue that since they were not given their due share of members in 1840, the Upper Canadians should not have theirs now. How you can have justice, against determined French opposition, I cannot divine, except by the route which you North Americans have evidently chosen for yourselves, that which you call 'a federal union'.

"I was present in the Lords the other day when Carnarvon was on his feet. He saw in the bill to unite the colonies, 'the creation of a great state, which,' he added, rather extravagantly, 'perhaps one day would overshadow the mother country'. After the speech Lord Carnarvon was my guest at lunch. 'It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that colonial stock is steadily going down these days', he observed, between the sherry and the burgundy: 'I am afraid that the best we can hope for is to give you a government that will help you to stand against the Americans. Mind you, these are not my sentiments. But they are those of the Whigs, and of the commercial wing of our own party.'

"'And of the city generally,' I ventured to add.

"'Yes, I fear our men of business have no love for empire,' he replied.

"'Do you see no signs of a change in the current, Lord Carnarvon?' I asked.

"'Not at present,' he answered. 'Of course, between ourselves, you know, Derby is not a very inspiring leader. However, he will not last forever'.

"'I can make a shrewd guess at his successor,' I ventured to interject.

"'No; that is kind of you, but I have no chance,' he replied: 'One does not rise from a humble post like that of Colonial Secretary to be Prime Minister'.

"I should explain that, unfortunately, the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies (although it has the fate of colonials in its hands and despite the presence in your midst a few years ago of the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was so good as to visit your country) is not the cabinet office most highly regarded by Englishmen. They have their eyes on greater prizes: India, the Chancellorship or the Foreign Office; life is so many-sided here.

"'Might I suggest,' I went on—'Chancellor of the Exchequer?'

"'Ah, there you have it. Go and see Dizzy. There is the rising sun!'

"I took him at his word and next day called on Disraeli, whom I know well. He at once asked me to stay and dine with him. 'My dear young man,' he characteristically exclaimed, putting me at my ease at once, 'when I was your age, I never thought of dining anywhere but in a peer's house—or,' he added roguishly, 'that of a Minister of the Crown.' We both laughed heartily at this sally.

"Now I know you good people in Upper Canada (forgive me for using the good old name: I cannot think of my native province as 'Canada East', still less as 'Ontario', which I insist on believing to be a lake) may not just approve of Mr. Disraeli: you may say he is 'not quite the real thing'. I admit that he might cut a curious figure in the genteel circles of Toronto. I could even imagine a fine old gentleman like Sir Casimir Gzowski refusing to receive him. But this is the land of freedom, and our dear Queen herself, it is understood, approves of Mr. Disraeli. In fact, it is whispered that should Lord Derby decide to resign, Mr. Disraeli would be *sent for*.

"You can understand, then, why I was glad to dine with 'Dizzy'. Even though the service and the great man's phrases were rather ornate for my simple colonial tastes, I felt that I could not omit an opportunity to serve my native country by dining with a man who was probably going to become Prime Minister.

"Our conversation, I regret to say, I am pledged not to reveal: great men must take their precautions to prevent the secrets of state being bandied about. This much, however, I can say: the colonial statesmen who composed the bill which is to give you your federal union, received every encouragement from Her Majesty's Ministry, which, at all times, stood ready to give them its advice. Mr. Macdonald is especially

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Rev. J. A. M. Bell, *Headmaster* — Oakville, Ontario

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well spoken of. He has a way with him, make no mistake about that. The bill, which made a most favorable impression upon Parliament (though not debated with crowded houses, it is true), is sure to carry, and when it has received the Royal signature, the time of its proclamation will be announced. It is already suggested that this should be on an auspicious day. What better than the middle of the year, the first day of July?

"Mr. Disraeli, I can assure you, has elevated conceptions of the place of the colonies in British life. Self-government, when it is conceded, will be given, by any administration of which he is the head, in accordance with a great Imperial plan, in which each and all shall serve together. When he succeeds to the *very highest post*, the jewels in Her Majesty's Crown will blaze brighter than before, and every colonial will be proud to repeat with me:

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!'

"(Signed) Bumperley Bunker.

"P.S. Mr. Disraeli assures me that it is most unfair to judge him by that speech of his, made as long ago as '53, wherein the words appear, 'These wretched colonies . . . millstones round our neck . . .'. He meant the words in an entirely different sense. B.B."

• •

Without Fanfare Came Spring

By MARY WEEKES

SPRING does not come to the prairie with paean or jubilation, other than the voice of the prairie lark, the quick bursting of trees into bud and the brief and pungent flowering of wild choke-cherry bushes in the coulees. There is no hesitant coming.

It is not ushered in, as in the valleys of the Okanagan and St. Lawrence River, or the Niagara peninsula, by long, ebullient and impressive display of blossoming fruit trees. It comes sturdily in without bluster or fanfare.

Spring usually heralds its coming to the prairie with warm high winds, festive masses of cotton-white clouds tumbling and floating in the vast blue sky and undiluted sunlight — a deceptively gentle but sudden coming.

On the day that crocuses suddenly push their heads through the tough prairie grass to form a carpet, blue as the blue sky, over the grey sage, one can expect to hear the word, "The men are on the land!" Then, all across the great Saskatchewan country, like an army spreading out for action, the seeders begin to throb and crawl over its thousands of wheat acres. And seeding has begun.

Spring comes to the prairie with the quick going of the snow, around the latter part of March or early April. At this time farmers begin overhauling their tractors and oiling them up. When the topsoil is dry—and it dries quickly under the hot prairie sun—they "are on the land", as prairie folk say, and soon, with up-to-date modern machinery, section upon section of the great wheat country lies parturient.

The memories of prairie people for unpleasant experiences are short-lived. Saskatchewan people are "tomorrow" people. Seldom do they mention the years of the Great Drought, when constant prevailing western winds whipped the topsoil into a searing fog that burned and sliced and tore out by the roots thousands of acres of wheat, laying southern Saskatchewan bare; the blinding dust storms that shut off the sun and blackened the air, so that visibility was narrowed to a few feet, and swept like a hurricane carrying the topsoil to and beyond the Great Lakes.

Prairie farmers sit on their tractors this spring, forgetful of the days when the black soil drifted into their homes, piled in windrows around it and buried their fences. They refuse to remember the hot roaring winds, the dried-up sloughs, the barren pastures, the herds of horses and cattle that starved on the plains and whose whitening bones, in many areas, still line the drift-fences.

This is *today*. Sunlight is flooding their land and the blue skies are above them as they ride their tractors into the sunset — planting for *tomorrow*. The Drought Years belong to yesterday. The fields they are leaving behind their tractors are rich and black and this year's yield should better that of last, which was nearly five hundred million bushels.

It is May now on the prairies and, as a result of last winter's unusually heavy snowfall, the land is heavy with moisture. Farmers, remembering the blizzards and drifts of last winter, the blocked roads that shut them off for a time from civilization, smile as they ride their high-powered tractors through their summer-fallow. Snowdrifts? Let city dwellers resent them. Let them make movie entertainment for those unacquainted with the farmer's need of life-giving moisture. These snowdrifts have melted and are now reservoirs of wealth deep beneath the topsoil. This is a farmer's land!

Due to the excessive moisture, seeding on the prairies this spring is late, but almost everywhere, for all this, across the broad Saskatchewan country the fields are black and satisfying to the men of the land. Moisture is in the ground and the hot summer suns will do the rest. As for drifting—let the crops once root into earth that deep down is water-soaked and they will defy excessive suns.

The men of the land have no fears for this year's sewing. Spring has come with promise and vigor to the prairies. It has come to them, to the "tomorrow" people, without strut or swagger. It has come without fanfare.

COCOON

RUDELY my garden shears disturbed
A wrapped cocoon that journeyed on in sleep
Like some exotic bale stitched close and firm
In quilted layers of silk. A drifted heap
Of citron-yellow poplar leaves concealed
The shell of weathered bark wherein it lay
Oblivious to time, and I forgot
A gluttony that ate the bud away
And left the green leaf riddled on its stem,
In contemplation of the tranced cocoon
Dreaming to beauty's little golden wings,
To flight upon the plangent skies of June.
So in the shelter of a dry west wall,
A niche between rough slabs of piled sandstone
I placed the slumberer and lightly banked
With paper brilliance from the maples blown
The sloping floor, and dropped thereon one small
And frost-dishevelled aster flowering late,
As I would wish a traveller godspeed,
Embarked upon a voyage dark with fate.

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Japan Begins to Worry Lancashire Again

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

Lancashire's cotton manufacturers are beginning to get worried about Japanese competition once more for cotton is to make up as much as 80 per cent of Japan's total export figure.

Critics of U.S. policy in Japan, while not wishing to obstruct Japanese development merely to give security to themselves as competitors, point out that nations which have to pay their workers a living wage should not have to compete against the starvation earnings of pre-war Japanese labor, and despite general agreement with this fact, very little seems to have been done to ensure against a recurrence of these conditions.

London.

WHILE the gloomy problem of Germany intrudes into the news almost every day, little is said about Japan, whose situation is almost as bad. The resumption of private trading between Japanese and foreign businessmen, from 15 August, is one of the rare items hinting at progress.

This development is more important for what it implies than for what it can quickly achieve. What it implies is not welcomed by all business people in Britain, for memories of the undercutting made possible before the war by starvation wages are still vivid, and textile people watch apprehensively every move indicating a return towards that condition.

There is not, however, much to worry about at present, and anything constructive that happens in Japan, as in Germany, is worth sympathetic notice. The economy is at a very low ebb indeed. Industrial production is even now only about a third of pre-war, and of the modest total a good deal is needed to meet U.S. army orders. Nor is there any scope for a rapid increase such as would enable Japan to flood the world's markets with cheap goods.

It is true that the material effects of the war were far less than the authorities believed at the time of the bombing: communications were little affected, and even industrial installations seem to have escaped lightly; it was mostly civilian housing that suffered. But the raw material position, in a country which is more than any other major power dependent on imports, is extremely difficult.

Not all Japanese commodities will be the subject of trading by the 400 foreign businessmen who are preparing to move in—about 40 of them from the U.K. Indeed, the goods which will enter into this trade initially are evidence of the fact that this is only, as claimed, an interim arrangement, designed to secure such modest economies to the occupying authority as conditions permit.

Types of Goods

Light manufactures, such as leather and rubber goods, paper products, watches, surgical instruments; non-bulk foods, such as canned fish and vegetables, and spices; cosmetics, and pharmaceutical chemicals: these are the types of goods which the foreign firms will be able to buy. Cotton goods, raw silk, tea, and machinery, are still reserved for inter-governmental trade—and there is very little of them available.

It is, naturally enough, the declared policy of the U.S. authorities to put Japan on its feet economically. However, in this task the Americans are seriously handicapped by the Japanese administration itself. Whether

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Dundas, Ontario, Starts Week of Centennial Celebration

The incorporation of Dundas, Ontario, one hundred years ago is being celebrated with a week's festivities starting Monday, June 30, which will include a square dance and fiddling contest, Dominion Day parade . . .

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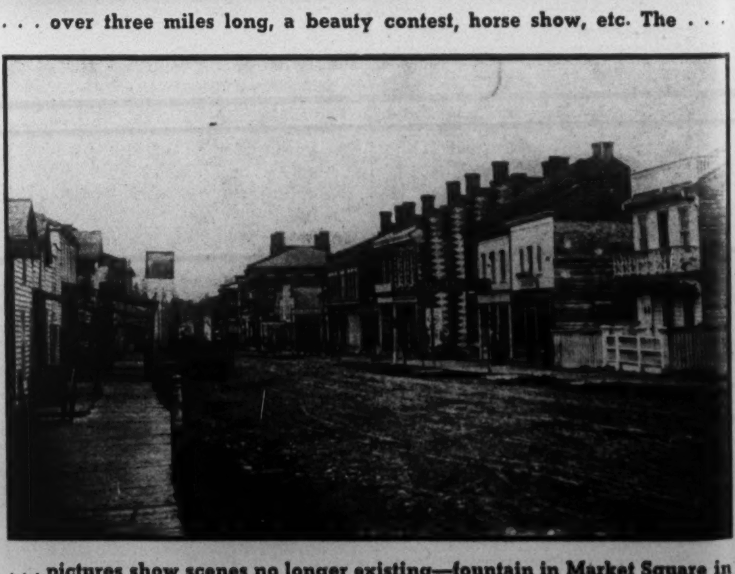

. . . pictures show scenes no longer existing—fountain in Market Square in 1897, Dundas in 1853 before days of the Cotton Mill, and King St. in 1868.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Basis for Aid to Europe

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT OUGHT to be clearly understood here that the future welfare of Canada and the United States themselves hangs upon the outcome of the U.S. proposal for underwriting economic recovery in Europe almost as much as that of the immediate beneficiaries does, since without it Europe appears likely to run out of U.S. and Canadian dollars some time in 1948, when it would then be without the means of continuing to buy from North America. In view of Canada's extreme dependence on export trade (directly or indirectly it provides employment for nearly one-third of our workers), it is obvious what any sizable diminution of our exports would do to us. This is the very unpleasant possibility actually confronting us under present conditions. In the case of the U.S., exports furnish jobs for about seventeen per cent of her workers; a figure only half of ours but still a very big factor in her economic set-up.

Unless public opinion over here appreciates the fact of our own dependence on European economic recovery, legislative approval of new and larger-than-ever expenditures to aid Europe may not be forthcoming. So far Europe has seemed to be no more than a sink-hole; the United States alone has sent Europe nearly twelve billion dollars in loans and grants since V-E Day, without including her contributions to the International Bank and Fund, yet in some respects Europe is economically worse off now than it was when the war ended. Taxpayers here will not be enthusiastic about heavy new commitments designed only to keep Europe on relief. Too, they know that some of the aid meant for other countries has actually been taken by Russia.

Restoration, Not Relief

But more and better relief is not the purpose of the Truman-Marshall proposal. Its aim is to put Europe back on its own economic feet. The idea is to provide financial aid, of anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five billion dollars, in such a way that within four or five years most of Europe will be able to support itself. According to *World Report*, a new device is about to be invented. Instead of individual loans to Britain or France, for example, a collective dollar credit to a group of European nations is in prospect. In return, the U.S. won't expect to collect interest and principal in the conventional way. A theory of mutual aid is to govern instead. In time, some repayment might come in the form of critical materials. But, as with wartime lend-lease, most of the repayment would come in ways not readily measured in dollars.

This will seem pretty vague to U.S. taxpayers—and to Canadian, who presumably will be involved in the coming commitments. And indeed the whole proposal is vague as yet. Though a lot of preliminary planning had been done in the U.S. before Mr. Marshall made his speech at Harvard, it is hoped that the first concrete plan will come from Europe itself. That is, the European nations, in conference, must themselves arrive at a plan for the economic rehabilitation of the European continent and to this end, must be willing to subordinate their own national ambitions. Only if they do this will the U.S. consider financing their plan.

This is the general idea, but a difficulty here is that Congress would have to approve the U.S. offer of aid before it was presented to the nations of Europe. Will Congress endorse such a commitment, before having any assurances of Europe's good intentions? Secretary Marshall's planners are already appraising the United States' ability to help Europe and trying to measure Europe's needs. But the big question, which Marshall's planners can't answer, is how the European nations will use the new help given them.

For U.S., It's Like 1941

So far, though U.S. relief has kept much of Europe alive, it has not revived Europe's means of production and exchange. *World Report* says that the economic web that exchanged Ruhr coal and steel for Danubian grain or French textiles has not been mended. In normal times it was this web, intangible but indispensable, that kept the European economy functioning. Even the Nazis kept the continental economy going under occupation, although by looting and by force. Now the relief and loan dollars are running out.

The situation confronting both Europe and the U.S. is similar to that which preceded the invention of lend-lease in the spring of 1941. Britain's dollars had run out then, also. Up to then her spending for arms and planes and food had largely expanded U.S. factories and acreages. End of the dollars meant cutbacks in U.S. production. More important, retarding the flow of U.S. goods to Britain meant helping Hitler. A promise to lend or lease the goods thus looked like the best solution. Today's problem seems much the same to Washington officials. But before the United States extends more aid, in any form it asks Europe for guarantees that the dollars will revive production.

The difficulty, one imagines, will be to obtain guarantees that are worth anything. Conditions on the continent, both political and economic, are currently so chaotic, and new crises are so constantly arising, that the individual nations will find it hard, no matter how good their intentions, to hew to a continental rather than a national line. And opposition by Soviet Russia, which does not want a Europe unified by the United States, will be troublesome. But the plan is a counter to communism (though very late as such) as well as a means of economic rebuilding. Everyone, except the communists and their friends, will earnestly hope for its success.

(Continued from Page 30)

the Government is half-hearted in its will or too weak in its ability, the fact is that the essential prerequisite of recovery, internal stability, is lacking. There is no effective control of expenditure, no allocation of materials; the note circulation and the level of prices are rising rapidly.

On the production side, former staple export industries, such as fishing and silk culture, have little hope of revival—the fishing fleet is depleted, and silk has lost heavily in competition with nylon; and any decision—when eventually there is a decision—on the "level of industry", as it would be called in Germany, is not likely to favor the heavy industries. So the economy has to fall back on manufactured textiles, mainly cotton and rayon fabrics.

Lancashire is not so much worried about rayon, because it will evidently be some while yet before the occupying authorities can decide how much of the chemicals essential to producing rayon, and also potentially war chemicals, may be imported.

But the emphasis on cotton is thus all the stronger; it is to make up as much as 80 per cent of the export total. General MacArthur's command has authorized for this industry a capacity of 4 million spindles. Since even the 2½ million spindles at present operating have lately been producing not much less than 30 million lbs. of yarn monthly, the industry will be a formidable competitor in the world markets if it succeeds in building up its spindle capacity to the permitted level. Even this year more than 22½ million lbs. of yarn and 330 million square yards of cloth are due to be made available for export. (Britain's yarn exports last year were 19½ million lbs., her cloth exports 513¾ million square yards.)

The raw material is no great problem, for the U.S. has ample stocks of the low-grade types which Japan traditionally uses, and India is ready to supply some more.

Mr. Bevin's Criticism

In the House of Commons recently there was a lively exchange between critics of U.S. policy in Japan and Mr. Bevin, who, as Foreign Minister, took up the defence of the Americans and roundly criticized the British cotton and woollen industries, which he said had shown stubborn resistance to progress and therefore wanted protection from Japanese competition.

It is true that obstructing Japanese development merely to give security to Japan's competitors would be a very wrong policy; but Mr. Bevin had evidently not quite appreciated the criticisms with which his colleague Sir Stafford Cripps is much better able to deal. The feudal form of modern trustified industry which dominated Japanese life before the war created a permanent reservoir of labor available at starvation wages, and industries which have to pay a reasonable wage to their operatives consider that there should be some effective safeguard against a recrudescence of this system.

There is an uncomfortable feeling that not much has been fundamentally altered in Japan. A country with about twice Britain's population and inadequate material resources is certainly a problem which needs careful handling.

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BY ARNOLD HOFFMAN

Illustrated by Irwin D. Hoffman

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Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 12

NOTICE is hereby given that a final dividend for the current fiscal year of the Company of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 25, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 25, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, June 16, 1947

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares

Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that a first and final Dividend for the current fiscal year of the Company of One Dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 25, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 25, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, June 16, 1947

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lead Finds Create Much Activity

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH no new lead mines having been discovered in many years—in fact native lead is very rare—much interest now centres in the potentialities of the mineral district lying north of Chibougamau in Quebec, where the finding of extensive occurrences of lead is reported. The new surge of activity is in the Mistassini area, 180 miles north of the railway at the head of Lake St. John, and 100 miles northeast of Chibougamau. Lead is the lure, although iron, nickel, copper and zinc have also been discovered. The new area in Quebec promises to be quite active this year, with already some of the prominent mining companies pioneering this unexplored section and the way interest is growing additional companies are likely to be seen in the district during the coming months.

The Mistassini area was first explored by Mistassini Exploration Limited and a factor in arousing the search there for base metals may have been the development of huge high grade iron deposits along the Labrador-Quebec boundary. Mistassini Exploration Limited has a number of large holdings, one of which was optioned to Mistassini Lead Corporation. This company is the initial operator in the new field holding 84 claims and being financed by Dome Mines, through its exploration company, and St. Joseph Lead Company, the biggest American lead producer. The main lead showings are stated to have been traced over a length of three and a half miles. A drill was recently reported on the property and a program of 20,000 feet of diamond drilling has been recommended. Norancon Exploration, backed by Noranda, Anglo-Huronian and Conwest, is a heavy staker in the field, and Continental Diamond Drilling & Exploration Company and Sullivan Consolidated also have staked ground. Hugh Malartic Mines recently announced the acquisition of approximately 1,000 acres, adjoining Mistassini Lead Corporation. Expectations are that considerable drilling will be necessary by the Mistassini Lead Corporation to secure a picture of the possibilities due to the heavy overburden.

Canada's production of lead comes mainly from British Columbia, with Consolidated Mining and Smelting the principal source of output. Only a very small amount of lead comes from Eastern Canada, hence the new area is all the more intriguing. Much was heard over a decade ago about the potentialities of the mineral district lying north of the Transcontinental railway in Northern Quebec, but lack of transportation and hydro-electric power was a handicap to extensive development. The district has been unofficially described as one of the greatest areas of related mineralized geological structure or formation ever discovered. The late Sir Edward Beattie—said to be responsible for Consolidated Mining and Smelting entering the Chibougamua section—saw in North-eastern Quebec the possibility of a new metal kindom in the east similar to the one built up close to the Pacific.

Arrangements have been made by Osisko Lake Mines to carry out diamond drilling, and possibly later underground work, from the 4,000 and 2,475-foot levels of Noranda Mines, and drilling is now underway on the lower horizon, states W. B. Maxwell, president, in the annual report. The distance from the 4,000-foot level to Osisko Lake's northern boundary is about 1,000 feet and about 800 feet from the 2,475-foot horizon. The drifting that was planned from the 2,475-

(Continued on Page 35)

We take pleasure in announcing that

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ALLEN C. HUBBS

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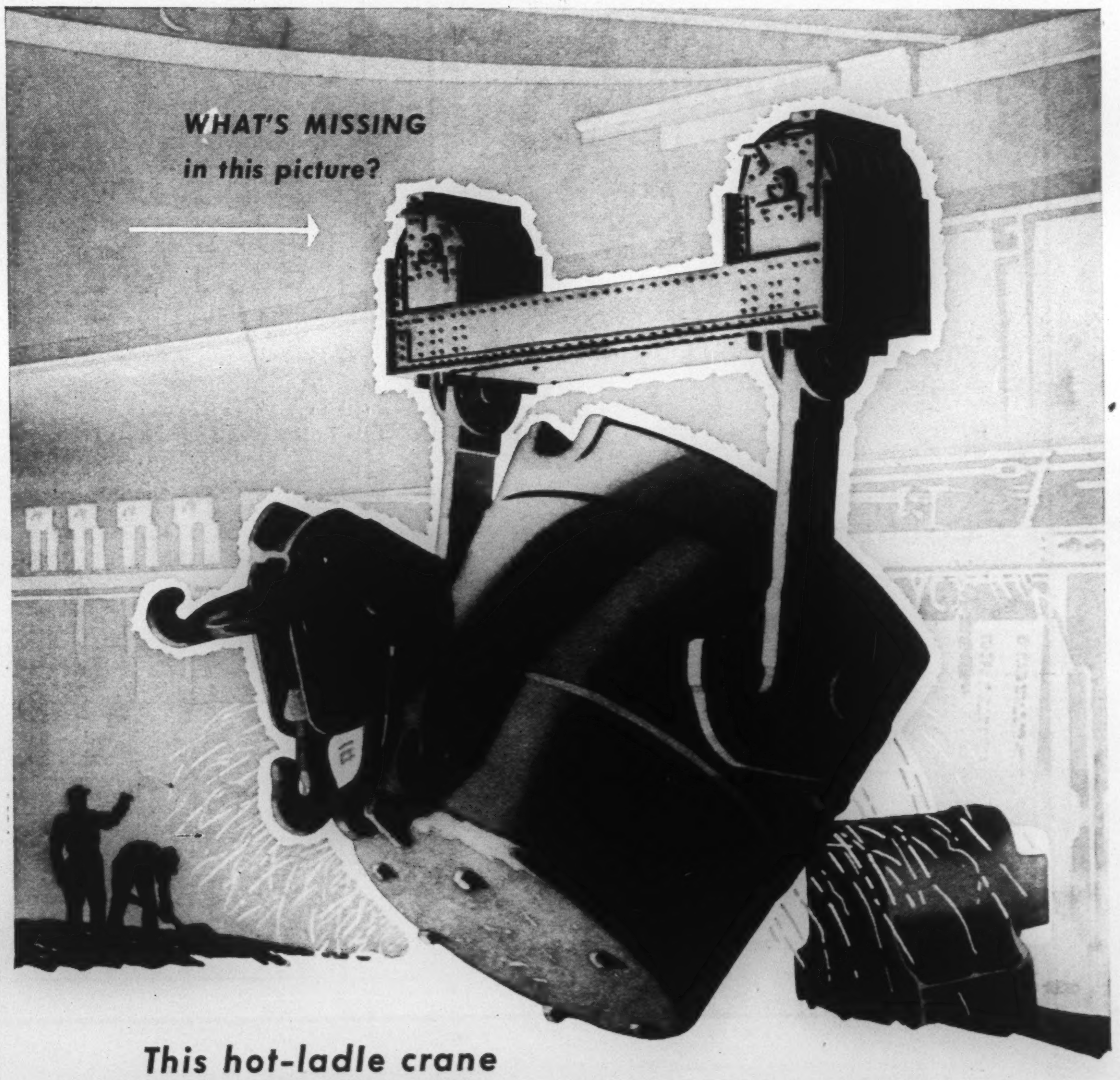

This hot-ladle crane cost more than $100,000... but as it is it couldn't work!

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B. S. D., Toronto, Ont.—NATIONAL GROCERS LTD. reported net profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, of $704,225, equal to $1.66 a share, compared with $676,280 or $1.56 a share the previous year. Working capital was shown at $3,963,409 against $4,251,337 the year before.

M. S., Braeside, Ont. — I understand INTERNATIONAL URANIUM MINING CO. commenced operations earlier in the year to re-open the property. The program includes de-watering of the shaft, reconstruction of the mill, and installation of new power-plant equipment. A new 50-ton mill is to be installed to replace the 25-ton plant installed by the former owners and which failed to return satisfactory recovery. While awaiting delivery of the mill the intention of the management is to bag silver pitchblende concentrates. It is estimated there is close to 10,000 tons of tailings on the dump at the property, containing some 300,000 ounces of silver and 16,000 pounds of uranium oxide. Further drifting will be done on the second level to develop interesting silver intersections located by drilling and to extend the pitchblende occurrences at this horizon. Drilling will also be done to test parallel zones.

H. F. W., Kenora, Ont.—CANADIAN WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS LTD. and subsidiaries had a net profit for the year ended April 30, 1947, of $195,394 after all charges, including $100,000 reserve for contingencies which directors consider advisable in view of plans under consideration for expansion and development of business. Net profit the year before was reported at $185,073. Despite shortages in paper and other raw materials, Arnold Ashton, president, states that operations of subsidiaries were satisfactory, but he adds that present indications are that little, if any, improvement will take place during the current year.

E. S. W., Regina, Sask.—AURLODE GOLD MINES was formed last year to develop a copper-gold prospect in the Flin Flon area, Manitoba, adjoining the main Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company property. The

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

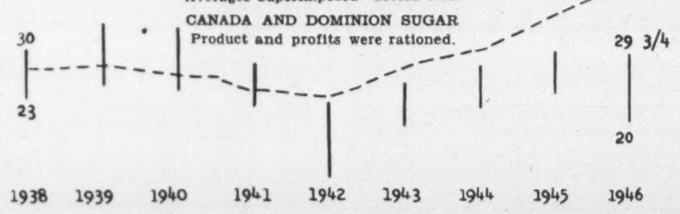
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADA AND DOMINION SUGAR CO. LTD.

			Averages	Sugar
PRICE 30 May 1947	— $22.00			
YIELD	— 3.6%	Last 1 month	Down 1.2%	Down 1.1%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 128	Last 12 months	Down 20.3%	Down 11.1%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 128.8%
RATING	— below average	1946-47 range	Down 23.1%	Down 33.8%



SUMMARY:—Canada and Dominion Sugar Company shares did not rally with the general list to a very great extent in the bull market that culminated a year ago. The sugar industry was, and still is, under strict governmental control during the war period, and their product is about the last to be taken off the rationed list.

The rather outstandingly strong financial position of this company has enabled it to maintain the present dividend rate of .80 cents per share per annum, and the stock currently sells on a basis that provides a yield on common stocks at this time, denoting investor faith in ultimate release from present unsatisfactory conditions in the industry.

While the stock has been rated below average for a long time, there is noted a slight firmness in the investment index during the past year. With the eventual return of free markets in the sugar industry, investors will hope for a return to more normal profits and better stock market prices.

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LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

DIVIDEND NO. 123

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 2, 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, June 16, 1947.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th June 1947

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1947, payable August 25, to shareholders of record July 18, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 18, 1947.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rally or Trend Reversal?

BY HARUSPEX

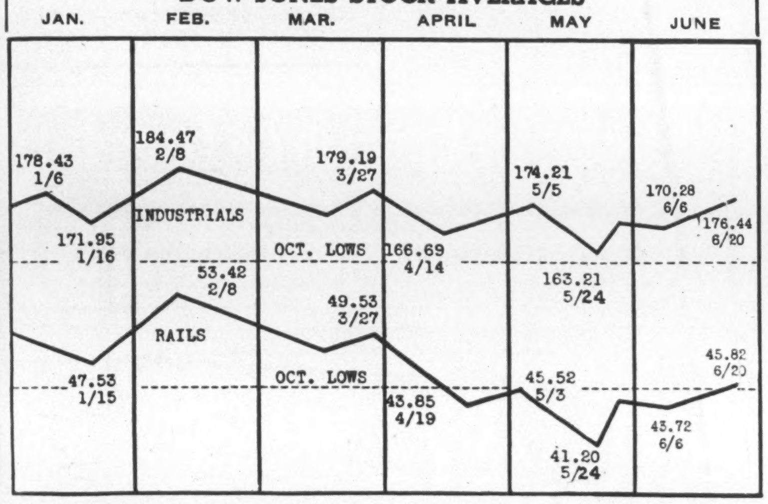
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February intermediate decline has subsequently been witnessed to mid-May, with attempt at reversal now being made.

Some months hence—say, between October 1947 and June 1948—we anticipate business recession, minor evidences of which are already putting in their appearance. At or prior to such point, a price level for stocks below that witnessed in the decline from May 1946 to date would seem in order.

In the course of a broad decline in stock prices, rallies will frequently occur based upon passing developments. One such rally ran from October 1946 to February 1947 and another rally has been under way since May 17. The current rally has carried far enough to invite selling by professionals intent on testing the market and decline now, or at some point over the week ahead, would be natural. The character of such decline, as it progresses, will help determine whether the advance of the past four weeks is to mark the full extent of the mid-year rally or if it yet has further to go before the broad decline is resumed.

While we lean to the viewpoint that, following some sell-off as discussed above, further rally is yet ahead—possibly into July or August—we, nevertheless, must recognize that shorter-term movements are subject to curtailment by news developments. Accordingly, we continue to suggest that those who feel their stock holdings to be too heavy, or to be unduly concentrated in "marginal earners," use periods of strength to lighten positions.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



group consists of 25 claims, on which some sampling and prospecting had been done. A. L. Parres, consulting engineer, recommended a drilling program to test the downward extension of the vein exposed by a series of trenches along the east shore of Embury Lake. Surface work and diamond drilling was carried out, but I have not heard what the results were.

W. G. R., Coaticook, Que.—I understand the new board of STADACONA MINES (1944) proposes to proceed with the recommendations of G. W. Robinson, mine manager, which includes installation of a new and larger hoist as a preliminary to going to greater depth. Burton M. Hill, the new president, recently visited the property with A. Fleming, who has become secretary-treasurer. The objective of the new board, according to Mr. Hill, a graduate engineer, is to make Stadacona a long-life mine. Of the new board, six are from Montreal and one from Toronto, whereas formerly four were from Toronto. Recent development and exploration on the bottom levels has been opening considerably better than mine average grade material. Drifting is reported to have shown good lengths of around $10 grade ore and from present indications the property may eventually develop into a higher grade, but still relatively small daily tonnage mine. As a result of the marked improvement between the 2,325 and 2,475 level indications, diamond drilling has commenced to explore the zone on the 2,625-foot horizon.

C. M. McC., London, Ont.—Exploration on the part of O'LEARY MALARTIC MINES in 1946 was largely confined to the western section of the Mud Lake greenstone belt and gold values were secured in many places. Some of the most promising of these locations will receive attention in the future. A block of 20 claims is held in the Bachelor Lake area, and another group of 14 claims in McKenzie township, and directors believe the area in and adjacent to Chibougamau is due to receive more intensified exploration than for many years. The company also has numerous other property holdings. Diamond drilling is proceeding on the Norterre property, adjoining east of Belleterre mine, and O'Leary is participating in the financing. Diamond drilling is planned for a subsidiary—Kyle Gold Mines—in the western Mud Lake area. Last year the company improved its financial position and extended its exploration activities. As at December 31 the cash position was $120,692, accounts receivable $51,535 and marketable shares at book value $26,610, but market value of these was $230,130. The company had no current liabilities.

D. C. G., Port Hope, Ont. — The HUDSON'S BAY CO. announced that net profit from trading in the year ended Jan. 31, 1947, was $787,000, after provision for taxes in the United Kingdom and Canada depreciation and other charges. Net profit reported last year was $774,000. Gross profits from trading were $4,826,000, against $7,812,000 the previous year. Taxes were $3,263,000 against $6,530,000. The company said the balance available covering the year ended Jan. 31 last will enable the governor and committee to recommend a dividend from trading of 8 per cent and distribution from the receipts of land sales of 5 per cent, payable July 24 to shareholders of record July 12.

S. R. C., Winnipeg, Man. — There has been no change as far as I am aware in the property holdings of HARKER GOLD MINES, in Harker township, Lightning River area. The holdings there consist of 18 patented claims, or 724 acres, and the property has been inactive since 1929. Reopening of the property is proposed, I understand, when a road to the area has been completed. The company can be said to be watching with interest developments in the area. There is a shaft to 1,000 feet on the property. The situation at Negus Mines was dealt with in the Gold & Dross pages of the May 31 issue, which you no doubt noticed.

R. G. J., Ajax, Ont.—SILVER ARROW MINES was formerly known as OXBOW SILVER MINES. Drilling was carried out last year on silver prospects is South Lorrain and Elk Lake and this work gave inconclusive results. Late in the year the company acquired a working option on the old Silver Bar Mine property, cobalt prospect, in the Cobalt area. From Van Tassel Silver Mining Syndicate. The shaft workings were dewatered and lateral work is now underway. It was recently reported a new high grade silver vein was found, with a width of three to five inches and an apparent grade of two to five thousand ounces of silver per ton. The silver bearing vein lies imbedded with a cluster of cobalt veins in a hitherto unknown fault. The underlying cobalt vein has been opened for a length of 540 feet, with both ends open. E. B. E. deCamps, engineer in charge, in reported as of the opinion the cobalt section alone is big enough for a profitable operation, and suggests a 50-ton mill for this purpose.

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Par Value $50

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Earnings of the Company available for dividends in the ten years ended December 31st, 1946 averaged $2,424,788 or over three times annual dividend requirements of $800,000 on the new issue of Preferred Shares. In 1946 earnings amounted to $3,195,721 and for the four months ended April 30th, 1947 $1,200,740.

Proceeds of this issue will be used to provide funds for the Company's expansion programme. We offer these Shares as principals, if, as and when issued and received by us.

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The present Preferred Stock issue — largest ever offered in Canada — will cover half the cost of this program; the balance will be financed out of earnings and other resources of the company.

In each of the past 20 years, earnings have always been more than twice dividend requirements on the new Preferred Shares; and in 1946 were approximately 4 times these requirements. Dividends on Common Shares of the company have been paid regularly for the past forty years.

We as principals recommend
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The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 84.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.25 per share, with a bonus of $2.00 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1947, payable on the 15th day of July, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of June, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
June 16th, 1947.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Views of Top British Executives on Present Problems of Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

British Government authorities have expressly stated that they have no intention of interfering with the transaction of insurance business by private enterprise except to the limited extent to which insurance in the United Kingdom may be affected by the existing plans relating to personal social insurance and industrial injuries.

Yet the British Chancellor's drive for cheaper and cheaper money has affected all types of securities, and has increased the difficulty of finding suitable investments for insurance funds, a difficulty which will increase as the Government's nationalization proceeds, and high yielding securities have to be replaced by Government paper.

AN EXAMINATION of the annual reports of the British insurance companies for the past year makes it plain that, despite all the difficulties under which they have had to carry on their operations during the war and since the war, they continue to grow in business and in financial strength, and to go on providing the same dependable and satisfactory service to the insuring public in the various countries and territories in which they transact business.

One of the problems faced by British as well as by other insurance companies is that of finding suitable investments for their funds. In the case of British companies, as pointed out by the chairman of one company doing an extensive business, they are affected by the action of the British Government last year in establishing its control over investment and finance even more firmly than before. The British Chancellor's drive for cheaper Government money, he said, naturally affected all types of security, stock market and others. Borrowers in many cases were able either to repay their loans or to arrange them on lower terms. The effect on the company, and on most other similar institutions, was to add to the normal problems of investing new money arising from the excess of income over expenditure the further problem of investing money repaid to the company.

Portfolio Changes

Owing to its large holding of British Government securities, and of the prospective replacement of "Nationalization stocks" by British Government securities bearing a low interest rate, the company this year, he said, has somewhat reduced its gilt-edged portfolio, and, on the other hand, has considerably increased its holding of preference shares and of ordinary stocks and shares. As the experience of the past points to a steady fall in the value of money over the years ahead, the directors, he said, considered it proper to make further investments in ordinary shares, since to that limited extent the premiums of the policyholders were being invested in goods rather than in money.

In the case of another large company, the chairman referred to the fact that the difficulty of finding new investments had increased during the past year and will be aggravated as the British Government's nationalization program proceeds. While the net rate of interest earned by the company last year was higher than in 1945, as it was affected by the receipt of certain arrears of interest of a non-recurring character, he pointed out that the company must be prepared for some reduction in the future, especially when high yielding investments in nationalized undertakings are replaced by Government paper carrying a low return.

He took occasion to refer with approval to one important part of the British Assurance Companies Act passed in 1946—that part which does away with the requirement of a deposit with the Government by insurance companies, and replaces it with, first, the requirement that a company must have a minimum paid-up capital of £50,000, and, second, that a company to be entitled to carry on any major class of insurance business must at all times maintain a margin of assets over liabilities amounting to 10 per cent of premiums or £50,000 whichever is the greater.

No Discrimination

He emphasized that these provisions apply to all companies operating in the United Kingdom, irrespective of their nationality, are entirely non-discriminatory, and are "in keeping with the firmly held conviction of all British insurance companies that the business of insurance should not be circumscribed by, and, indeed, cannot in the long run thrive with, narrow or nationalized barriers."

This abolition of deposit requirements shows acceptance by the Government of a principle strongly advocated both at home and abroad by British companies, he said, that "deposits, because they entail the locking-up of funds, do not serve the interests of policyholders, as insurance company funds should be liquid—easily movable—so that they can serve the purpose of their creation and existence—that of being readily available to meet commitments anywhere and at any time." He hoped the example set in Britain in this respect would be followed in other countries, and he added that the Government of Northern Ireland had recently introduced similar legislation. The provisions of the United Kingdom legislation were dealt with in detail in an article on this page in the Nov. 9, 1946, issue.

Existing Dangers

While pointing out that the company is playing its part in the general recreation of British trade overseas, which, together with British liberties, the enemy strove to take from the British people, he admitted that it was an uphill task, but he was confident that "if British enterprise be allowed to proceed unfettered upon its natural course, and be still guided by those principles of fair dealing, foresight and courage which have ever been the symbols of its being and success, it will not be suffered to decay but will once more move forward to its appointed goal." The toiling steps of today, he felt, were the herald of the lengthening strides of tomorrow.

Admitting that the situation in Great Britain at the present time is not without its dangers, the means of escape from its dangers, he said, lies in a broadening of view, and perhaps in a change of outlook on the part of many people. The greatness of the country, he added, did not derive from the use of slogans, popular phrases, or the careless use of words; it lay in the heart of the people, who gave expression to it by action, repeated, as all know so well, but a few years ago.

To meet the new challenge facing the country today, he said, all must work, and work as desperately and with the same sense of selflessness and pride in their labors as that which brought them through the perils and difficulties which they experienced from 1940 to 1945. While the dangers of today were different in character, they were the same in essence, so they must be imbued once more not only with the spirit of 1940—which when all was said and done—was but a page in their history—but also with the spirit of their forebears, who, they must not forget, passed on to them a great heritage.

Above all, he said, they must not forget the purpose which inspired so many of their countrymen, who gave their lives in the war, and what they strove to preserve. Those who died have done their duty, while those who remain have yet to perform. They must not allow the pictures of war, once so vivid and so sharply delineated in their minds, to fade into the ether of forgotten things. The answer to the new challenge, he said, lies in a sense of duty on the part of all and a desire conscientiously to work, as success cannot be achieved if any section of the community fails to give of its best.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me if any official figures are available showing the average loss ratio over a period of years on various classes of fire insurance risks? I am particularly interested in ascertaining what the loss ratio has been on retail stores and contents, and also on wholesale warehouses and contents. Any information you can furnish me with will be appreciated.

—D.C.F., Hamilton, Ont.

Such information is available in the yearly tabulations published in Volume 2 of the Report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, under the heading "schedule of classification of fire risks." Latest available statistics of this nature are for the five years 1940 to 1944 inclusive, and show that the aggregate net premiums written by Dominion registered companies during that period on retail stores and contents were $40,-057,448, while the net losses incurred amounted to $19,288,270, showing a loss ratio of 48.15 per cent. On wholesale warehouses and contents the net premiums written were $7,424,106, while the net losses incurred amounted to $3,798,705, showing a loss ratio of 51.17 per cent.

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FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1946
Assets $9,955,364
Liabilities to the Public $5,729,719
Capital $750,000
Surplus above Capital $3,475,644
Losses paid since organization $89,735,184
Head Office — TORONTO
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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

foot level could not be started due to the shortage of labor and subsequent strike at the Noranda property. Considerable information will be obtained from this underground drilling and D. R. Derry, geologist, points out that should any indication be found of the rhyolite underlying andesite and dipping into the zone of deformation, a thorough campaign of exploration should be warranted. None of the anomalies in the northern part of the property that were drilled proved to be caused by sulphide mineralization. The balance sheet shows cash and accrued interest of $959,586, plus listed mining shares and sundry shares and participations totalling $17,959. Current liabilities were $3,824.

•

A recent listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange was shares of Joburke Gold Mines, while at the same time shares of Berwick Gold Mines and Rush Lake Gold Mines, were removed from the trading list as Joburke has acquired the assets of both of these companies. Shareholders of Rush and Berwick receive one share of Joburke for each two shares held. Following the merger outstanding shares of Joburke will total 2,670,005 and cash on hand will amount to approximately $230,000 against estimated cost of going underground of $275,000. Plans call for sinking to 500 feet and the following of the ore on two levels to get a complete picture.

•

Underground development at Buffadison Gold Mines, Louvicourt township, Quebec, is rapidly approaching the point where fully developed ore reserves can be established. Until the completion of this work it will not be possible to establish the indicated extensions of ore estimates beyond the conservative estimate of Andrew Robertson, general manager, of 270,300 tons of an average grade of $19.25 per ton, states F. G. Simpson, president, in the annual report. Mr. Robertson advises that the estimate ignores the additional 800 feet of the south vein and the middle zone and all veins west of the shaft crosscuts and also the established fact that numerous flat lying subsidiary veins tend to at least double any ore estimate that can be made at the present time. The shaft was completed to a depth of 983 feet in February. The balance sheet as at December 31 showed that current assets, consisting of cash and Dominion of Canada bonds, exceeded accounts payable and accrued expenses by slightly over $110,000. Since the end of the year an additional 175,000 shares of the company's capital stock have been sold for $106,250.

•

W. C. Durham, president, advises that the new drilling campaign at Durham Red Lake Gold Mines is adding substantially to the good results obtained in the first 10,000 feet of drilling. The No. 2 zone has now been established to a length of 2,200 feet and over a length of 1,500 feet, six out of nine drill holes have returned commercial values. The latest hole No. 213 returned $12.95 across six feet. The eastward extension of this zone still persists very strongly.

•

Ontario gold mines production in April was valued at $5,767,178 as compared with $5,449,639 in the same month last year but was down from March, according to figures released by the Ontario Department of Mines. Total output for the first four months of 1947 was $22,538,775 as against $21,858,355 in the like period of 1946. Average grade of ore at $8.64 in April was down 13 cents from the previous month. The aggregate tonnage milled during the first four months this year increased 10.30%, but value was only up 3.11% over the comparable period of 1946.

•

Net profit of $50,356, equal to 2.73 cents per share, as compared with $102,741 or 5.58 cents in the previous 12 months, is reported by Little Long Lac Gold Mines for 1946, and the decline is attributed to the labor shortage, along with the return to dollar parity. Ore reserves at the year end, down to and including the 22nd level, are 484,940 tons averaging 0.341 oz. per ton, compared with 526,019 tons grading 0.334 oz. at the end of 1945. Ore reserves are sufficient for 4½ years milling. W. Samuel, president, states in the annual report that the mine and mill are capable of producing and treating from 30,000 to 40,000 tons more ore annually than is being handled at present with little or no increase in total operating cost other than the cost of mining, and that even under present conditions the mine should operate on a reasonably profitable basis when tonnage milled is raised to near full capacity. Every effort is being made toward this end. Net working capital is $1,016,478 as compared with $1,049,802 at the end of 1945.

•

All work has been suspended for the present at Aubelle Mines property, adjoining to the west of Belleterre Quebec Mines. Surface diamond drilling has been carried out recently in an area south of the main No. 1 vein on which underground work was carried out about a year ago. While some values were encountered, the work gave no conclusive results. The company still has $130,000 in its treasury and it is felt these funds should be conserved at the present time.

•

A net profit of $8,383 is reported by Howey Gold Mines for 1946. The revenue for the 12 months amounted to $44,786, while the expenditures, including the administration and outside exploration, totalled $36,403. The total market value of the assets of the company amount to approximately $2,575,000, or 51.5 cents per share. During the year a large num-

(*Continued on Page 36*)

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Company Reports

Occidental Life

UNDER able and enterprising management, the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, Ont., has stepped to the front as one of the most rapidly growing companies in the business. It began writing life insurance Aug. 14, 1906, and at the end of 1946 its life insurance in force totalled $1,218,904,680, compared with $1,030,287,987 at the end of 1945, showing an increase for the year of $188,616,694. Its total assets amounted to $160,603,190, compared with $147,732,938, showing an increase for the year of $12,870,254. At the end of 1946 its capital and surplus amounted to $12,388,908, compared with $10,176,333 at the end of 1945, showing an increase for the year of $2,212,575. Its new ordinary life insurance sales in 1946 totalled $212,472,136, compared with $132,416,952 in 1945, while its new group life insurance sales totalled $54,186,025, compared with $30,897,854 in 1945. Its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1946 amounted to $14,310,960, compared with $13,684,878 in 1945. Up to the end of 1946 it had paid policyholders and beneficiaries a total of $133,878,074. Its accident and sickness premium income (excluding group) in 1946 was $2,073,126, compared with $1,535,984 in 1945.

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News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 35)

ber of properties were investigated. In conjunction with associates exploration was made of two prospects in the East Porcupine area and three properties in the Noranda area, but results obtained do not appear to warrant any further expenditures, states R. T. Birks, president, in the annual report. During the year an exploratory shaft was sunk 500 feet by Howey and associates on the East Amphi property and two levels established. The balance sheet shows cash $128,227, accounts and interest receivable $1,443, Dominion of Canada bonds $194,875 (quoted market value $204,087), shares at cost less reserves $1,570,603 (quoted market value $2,222,338) and shares in other mining companies at nominal value $12,218. Current liabilities totalled $5,969.

•

A net operating profit of $113,376 is reported by Young-Davidson Mines, which is under the management of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, for 1946, as compared with $219,973 in the previous year. After adjustments, the sum of $107,392 was available for distribution and of this amount Young-Davidson received $21-478. Two dividends were declared during the year amounting to a total of $63,364. During the year 208,619 tons were milled, with an average recovery of $3.21 per ton. The cost per ton of milling, including taxes and all other costs and deductions totalled $2.67 per ton. At the end of the year net working capital was $23,393 as against $69,351 at the close of the previous 12 months.

•

At Belleterre Quebec Mines (controlled by McIntyre Porcupine Mines) development work was pressed during the year ending March 31 to the extent that manpower was available, J. P. Bickell, president, states in the annual report. Surface stripping and diamond drilling added to the general knowledge, but while results were mixed, no information was obtained that could be described as of major significance. The new levels off No. 1 shaft from the 750 to the 1,500-foot level were extended. Good ore was opened up all the way down, but the ore shoots were much shorter than in the area above the 750-foot level. Net profit was $321,056 compared with $417,704 the previous year. Net working capital of $1,588,136 compared with 1,509,995 at March 31, 1946. This year's estimate of ore reserves is 522,245 tons, averaging $12.48 per ton, as compared with 600,923 tons, averaging $11.38 last year.

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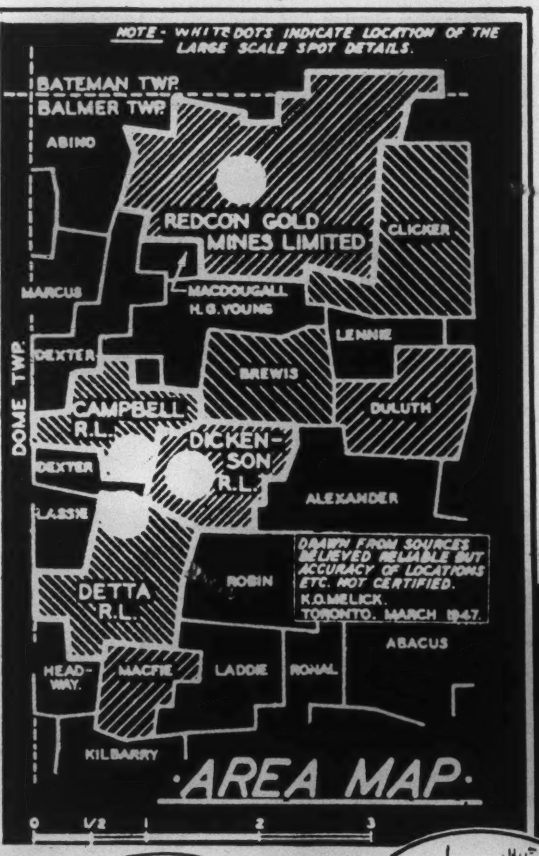

Surveys by engineers and geologists who have acquired a great deal of special knowledge of the Red Lake area, strongly indicate the possibility of important gold deposits on the Redcon properties. A drilling program has been arranged for Redcon which should commence some time this month.

The background of this offering is the sponsorship of such already successful developments as Campbell Red Lake and Dickenson Red Lake.

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Campbell . . . . Found in Northwest striking fracture zones where they cut East-West trending diorites.

Detta . . . . On this property the ore bodies are found to be in Northwest striking fracture zones where they cut East-West trending diorite intrusives.

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